

Hart Suspends Campaigning, Saying His Family Comes First



Friday Announcement Scheduled; TV Network Says He Will Give Up

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches DENVER — Gary Hart, his presidential campaign crippled by questions about his weekend with a young woman, abruptly called off a campaign swing Thursday and went home with his wife "to take a few days, or a few weeks, to be together."

Ex-Chairman Of Guinness Is Arrested

By Warren Getler International Herald Tribune LONDON — Ernest W. Saunders, the former chairman of Guinness PLC and one of Britain's most prominent executives, was charged Thursday with attempting to obstruct justice and with destroying and falsifying documents during an official inquiry into Guinness's takeover of Distillers PLC.

In a statement released earlier by his staff in Groveton, New Hampshire, Mr. Hart, the leading candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination, said that "while running for president is important, right now my family is more important."

His decision came as his campaign was struck with renewed fund-raising difficulties and declining public favor in key states. Some politicians said they doubted that Mr. Hart could still conduct a successful campaign.



A Conservative Party candidate, C.O. de Jager, swept along by supporters after his victory.

Far-Right Party Gains in South Africa As Anti-Apartheid Group Loses Seats

By William Claiborne Washington Post Service JOHANNESBURG — The far-right Conservative Party has increased its support to become the official opposition party in South Africa's Parliament, while the governing National Party retained a large majority and white anti-apartheid forces were routed, election results showed Thursday.

Kohl Signals Opposition to Moscow Offer

By Robert J. McCartney Washington Post Service BONN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl signaled Thursday that his government was leaning against accepting a Soviet proposal to bar an entire class of short-range nuclear missiles from Europe.

Vote Decision Dominates U.K. Politics

By Howell Raines New York Times Service LONDON — With the approach of a week long of electoral activity and political calculation, an anticipatory hubbub known as "election fever" has already taken hold all over Britain.

Jobless Rate Keeps Spain Uneasy With Socialists

By Karen DeYoung Washington Post Service MADRID — By most indicators, the Socialist government here is a success. It has stabilized Spanish democracy, put the country's economy solidly in the black and brought it into the European Community.

Harsh Questioning Angers Secord; Reagan Denies He Knew of Funding

United Press International WASHINGTON — Major General Richard V. Secord, facing harsh questioning in the third day of the joint House-Senate hearings on the Iran-contra affair, objected Thursday to inquiries about his role in handling profits of U.S. arms sales to Iran.

Jews Honor Wallenberg

Edgar M. Bronfman, president of the World Jewish Congress, led a ceremony at the statue of Raoul Wallenberg in Budapest on Thursday to honor the Swedish diplomat, who saved thousands of Hungarian Jews in World War II and disappeared in the 1940s while a Soviet prisoner. The Jewish group was meeting in the city.

Kiosk Plot to Murder Ortega Detailed

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Two rightist extremists in Oklahoma were indicted in Tulsa on Thursday for conspiring to kill the president of Nicaragua, Daniel Ortega Saavedra, the Justice Department has announced.

Suspect in Abortion Bombings: A Portrait of Piety and Rage

By Samuel G. Freedman New York Times Service NEW YORK — By the time the bomb squad burst into the Manhattan headquarters of Planned Parenthood on Dec. 14, the carpet was on fire and the air clouded by smoke.

Plot to Murder Ortega Detailed

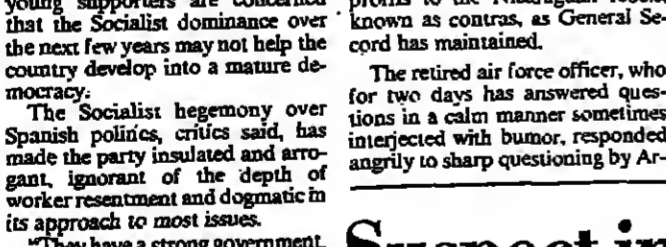
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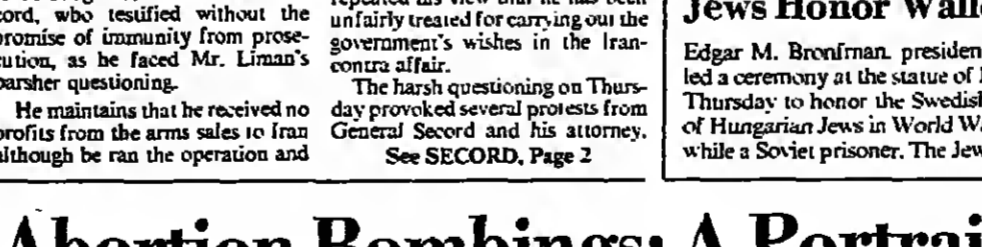
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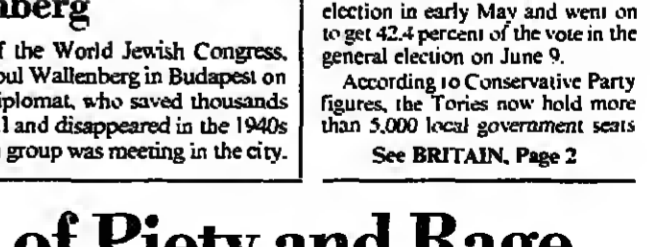
The 900th anniversary of the death of William the Conqueror is being commemorated in Caen, his burial place in Normandy. Travel, Page 9.



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GENERAL NEWS In a Philippines village, homemade guns are a cottage industry. Page 2. The U.S. Senate has passed a budget calling for \$18 billion in new taxes and a hold on military spending. Page 3.

Dow close: down 7.53 The dollar in New York: DM 1.779 Yen 167.85 FF 139.20 5.9515

NEW YORK — By the time the bomb squad burst into the Manhattan headquarters of Planned Parenthood on Dec. 14, the carpet was on fire and the air clouded by smoke. In the waiting room for abortion patients, the police officers discovered the remains of an exploded incendiary device and a full-scale bomb, capable of being ignited at any moment by the heat. When an officer deftly snipped the wires, the threat was over, and the investigation was about to begin.

Then on Sunday, Mrs. Thatcher will receive computer analyses projecting the likely outcome of a general election on the basis of the votes cast nationwide in the local races. She will also have fresh public-opinion polls to round out the picture, since Scotland and most of London will not be holding local elections.



A villager in Danao, Philippines, making a pistol.

# Elections Bolster Philippine Gun-Makers

**By Seth Mydans**  
New York Times Service

DANAŌ, Philippines — In these hard times in the Philippines, Benjamin Barriga is a craftsman with a steady trade.

On a hand-turned lathe in the pigsty that abuts his thatched home, he makes pistols, some of the 200,000 unregistered and illegal firearms in the Philippines, a heavily armed nation.

With the approach of the national congressional elections on May 11, the level of violence has risen as expected, although the figures appear to be lower than in past campaigns.

About 40 killings have been reported, including those of five candidates among the hundreds running for office.

General Fidel V. Ramos, the armed forces chief of staff, said this figure was a decrease from the presidential campaign last year, when 156 people were killed.

Military sources said the political campaign had also driven up the price of illegal firearms, which now sell for as much as 18,000 pesos, nearly \$1,000, for an automatic rifle.

Mr. Barriga, who supports a family of seven with a craft he learned from his father, said he sells his pistols for about 1,500 pesos to middlemen known in a pun, as stockholders.

His wife washed clothes at a nearby pump as he turned his lathe and glanced, for specifications, at the pages of a tattered gun-collector's magazine balanced on a shelf of the pigsty.

At a small variety store beyond the banana trees that shade his house, two young "stockholders" displayed some of the products of Mr.

Barriga and his neighbors and kept watch for policemen.

But the illegal industry has the protection of local politicians and is rarely bothered.

Mr. Barriga's products, made of locally obtained materials, feed a culture in which pistols, carried in bulging clutch bags, are both a status symbol and an accepted household appliance.

**Danao's guns supply a culture in which they are both a status symbol and an accepted household appliance.**

One of their main tactics is the killing of soldiers or policemen to seize their sidearms.

Many of the country's firearms are smuggled from abroad, and United States officials have expressed concern about a rising traffic to the Philippines.

Mr. Barriga is one of about 3,000 gunmakers who provide a livelihood, directly or indirectly, for 60 percent of the residents of Danao, a coastal town on the central island of Cebu.

Gunmaking started in Danao in 1901, when a Philippine soldier returned from an American ordnance school and began turning out bronze pistols.

The craft has been handed down through the generations. Ramonito Duterte, 30, said he had been making guns since he was 13 at the rate of a gun a week. He learned the trade from his father, who is now retired.

Gunsmiths in Danao are now able to produce sophisticated copies of American and European pistols, complete with nickel or silver plate and counterfeit brand markings.

The gunsmiths say that on their rough machines they have invented a 5.56-millimeter revolver able to fire Armalite bullets, the most widely available ammunition.

Danao has begun to gain an international reputation, according to local officials, with the Japanese underworld now said to be one of its main clients.

The Danao weapons are made of inferior materials and have a shorter life than factory-produced guns, but their makers say they are popular for their lower price and absence of traceable serial numbers.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Waldheim Seeks to Sue Jewish Leader

VIENNA (Reuters) — President Kurt Waldheim of Austria said Thursday that he had started legal proceedings for slander against Edgar M. Bronfman, president of the World Jewish Congress. Mr. Bronfman promptly dismissed the action as not serious.

A spokesman for Mr. Waldheim said the Vienna public prosecutor's office had been empowered to start proceedings against Mr. Bronfman, who described Mr. Waldheim on Tuesday as "part of the Nazi killing machine." Told of Mr. Waldheim's action, Mr. Bronfman said: "I don't take it seriously, I don't take him as a human being seriously. I take Austria seriously."

Mr. Waldheim's move follows a yearlong campaign against him by the World Jewish Congress, which accuses him of involvement in war crimes. It also comes a week after a decision by the U.S. Justice Department to bar him from entering the United States as a private citizen.

### Bulgarian Party Paper Backs Strikers

BELGRADE (Reuters) — Bulgaria's Communist Party newspaper has printed what is believed to be the first public account of a strike there and has sided with the strikers, Western diplomatic sources said Thursday in Sofia.

The newspaper Rabotnichesko Delo reported that a 12-man work brigade in a machine factory at Mezdra, northeast of Sofia, struck for a week in March, the sources said during telephone interviews from Belgrade. They said it was believed to be the first time the Bulgarian public had been officially informed of a strike.

The newspaper said the strike was caused by a dispute between workers and management over reduced pay, following a cut in the price of the workshop's products. The paper criticized the "conduct of leading executives who were insensitive" to workers' interests. "We cannot agree with the manager's view that the strike was only a whim of persons who did not feel like working," it said.

### France Agrees to Aid Northern Chad

PARIS (AP) — France has agreed to provide humanitarian and logistical aid to northern Chad, which was recently retaken from Libya, a government spokesman said Thursday.

Denis Baudouin, a spokesman for Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, said there was no longer a need to maintain the 16th parallel as a demarcation line between the government-held south and the north. The north had been off-limits to French troops.

The forces of President Hissène Habré retook most of northern Chad in March. France has 2,500 troops stationed in southern Chad, but they did not participate directly in the fighting and were kept below the 16th parallel. Chad had been asking France to cross the line to provide aid.

### For the Record

Two of the four young men shot in a New York subway by Bernhard H. Goetz in 1984 have refused to testify at Mr. Goetz's trial in New York. Barry Allen refused to testify on Wednesday, citing his rights against self-incrimination. James Ramseur refused to testify on Tuesday as a protest of his conviction for a rape he says he did not commit. (WP)

## TRAVEL UPDATE

### U.S. Air Control System Is Assailed

WASHINGTON (AP) — Frank R. Lautenberg, chairman of the Senate Appropriations subcommittee on transportation said Thursday that the U.S. government was moving at a "glacial pace" to improve the nation's air control system in the face of increasing collisions, controller errors, and delays.

The New Jersey Democrat said at a hearing that the government was "going to have to recognize that we are behind." Donald D. Engen, head of the Federal Aviation Administration, testified that air travel problems last year were caused by an increased number of passengers, growing airline competition and an unusual amount of bad weather.

He conceded that operational errors at control centers had increased 7 percent during the six months from October through March over the same period a year earlier. But he said the government has taken "aggressive actions" to reverse that trend, including the hiring of more controllers.



Donald D. Engen

### Venice Plans to Restrict Bus Parking

VENICE (Reuters) — Operators of bus tours to Venice will have to reserve parking and risk being turned away at peak periods under a system being introduced to reduce congestion from tourists, officials said Thursday.

The plan, which is expected to take effect next month, was drawn up by Mayor Nereo Laroni.

The mayor said Wednesday that bus tour operators would have to reserve places in the city's car park, which has space reserved for about 350 buses. If no space is left, buses without a reservation would be turned back.

Trans World Airlines announced it would begin selling games, cameras and other products on transatlantic and certain other domestic flights, beginning Saturday. (AP)

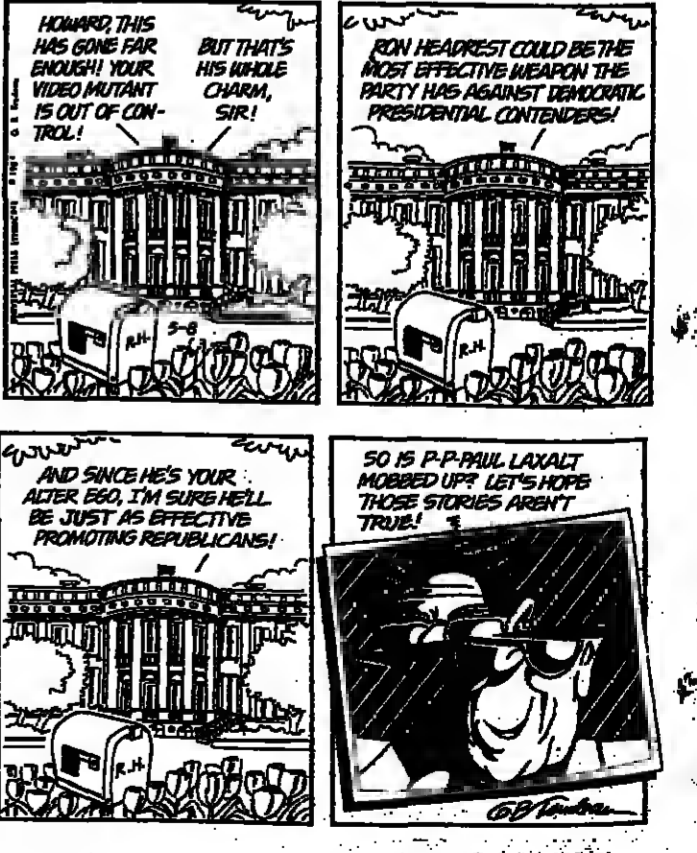
The U.S. Embassy in Manila warned Americans to avoid wide areas of the Philippines — including the Sulu island chain, the Cagayan Valley of northern Luzon, and Mindanao Island except for the cities of Davao, Iligan and Cagayan de Oro. It advised "special caution" when visiting six northern and eastern Luzon provinces as well as a wide area of the central Visayas island group because of "relatively high levels of unrest" during the campaign for the May 11 legislative elections.

British civil servants on strike picketed government ministries Thursday, including Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's office. Passengers arriving at Heathrow Airport near London did not have to undergo customs checks. The civil servants want a raise of 15 percent. (Reuters)

Greek civil servants, bank employees and factory workers carried out strikes Thursday, demanding immediate pay raises and an end to the Socialist government's austerity policy. Olympic Airways canceled one international and 14 domestic flights. (AP)

The newly refitted liner Queen Elizabeth 2 has run in to more problems, and about 200 passengers will not be allowed to sail on its next cruise, from Southampton, England, on Sunday, because their cabins will be habitable by sailing time. (Reuters)

## DOONESBURY



## BOMB: Suspect in Violent Campaign Against Abortion in New York: A Portrait of One Man's Piety and Rage

(Continued from Page 1)

hunker. He both feared and savored the role.

One part of Mr. Malvasi was afraid, almost certain, that "I'd never see America again." Another part, however, enjoyed a perverse pleasure.

"I felt really alive, really wanted. The baddest people I knew were in front and they came shooting at me. I felt kind of honored."

Shortly after his discharge in May 1970, Mr. Malvasi answered an advertisement for acting workshops and appeared at a storefront on Manhattan's Lower East Side. There he met Linda Mussmann, his Pygmalion. She was an Indiana farm girl with enough naïveté to open a theater on Avenue A in the East Village in the midst of the heroin epidemic there. He was a street punk with an untapped dramatic brilliance.

He auditioned with a scene from "Waiting for Godot," and cured himself of his Brooklyn accent by mimicking the director's prairie-flat tones. He went on to act in full productions of Shaw, Ibsen, Pinter and Ionesco.

"There was an honesty about him that was extraordinary, and an ability to take big chances," Ms. Mussmann said. "There was a vulnerability and an openness. The guy was a genius."

The stage appeared to Mr. Malvasi for some unorthodox reasons. "It kept me in balance," he said. "I was banging around with some very dangerous people in Brooklyn and then I was with these actors, and neither knew about the other. I could walk on the wild side and

then go into the theater like I was civilized."

Then the membrane separating his two worlds began to dissolve.

In September 1972, he was arrested after both stabbing and being stabbed by a man in a traffic altercation. He pleaded guilty to second-degree assault, a felony, and was sentenced to five years probation.

The following year, he was jumped by three men on his way home from a rehearsal and severely stabbed. When he returned to the streets, it was with a gun.

In November 1975, two months after being released early from probation, Mr. Malvasi was arrested again, carrying a loaded .25-caliber pistol. Convicted on a reduced charge of attempted criminal possession of a weapon, his second felony, Mr. Malvasi entered the Great Meadow Correctional Facility in Comstock, New York, for two years.

To the members of the fledgling Vietnam Veterans Ensemble Theater Company, the newcomer named Dennis Malvasi was just another guy getting his life back together.

With driver's license for "Dennis John Staddon," Mr. Malvasi ordered 20 .25-caliber Raven pistols from a Florida firearms merchant. The clerk alerted the Federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms. When Mr. Malvasi returned to pick up the guns, an undercover agent was there.

On March 13, 1985, a grand jury in U.S. District Court in Miami indicted Mr. Malvasi on six weapons felonies and issued a warrant for his arrest. For the first time, he was a fugitive.

In his furious new life, Mr. Malvasi received telephone calls by beeper, collected his mail at several bars and "lived out of a sea bag." One of the friends who put him up from time to time was Edmund H. Janiszewski, a Vietnam veteran.

While most friends did not know of Mr. Malvasi's strong and conservative Catholicism, Mr. Janiszewski shared it.

He also introduced Mr. Malvasi to Oct. Lady of the Roses, a religious movement led by Veronica Leuken, a Long Island housewife who claims that the Virgin Mary and Jesus Christ appear to and speak through her.

Between acting stints on a cruise ship based in Florida, Mr. Malvasi drove to Fort Lauderdale, where a friend from his second tour in Vietnam had settled.

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abortion clinics Mr. Malvasi is accused of bombing. They also learned that they sell medals of St. Benedict, similar to the one found at Planned Parenthood.

Mr. Janiszewski said Mr. Malvasi's outrage about abortion arose from at least one additional source. During his months as a fugitive, Mr. Malvasi studied for his paramedic's license, and one night he brought a textbook to Mr. Janiszewski's apartment.

"I remember him opening the book to the part on assisting in childbirth," Mr. Janiszewski said. "He said, 'Here's the truth. Look. This is a life.' And then he said how all of us combat vets were called baby-killers."

On Dec. 10, 1985, a tube packed with explosive powder burst into flame in the unoccupied men's bathroom of the Manhattan Women's Medical Center. It was the first attack on an abortion clinic in New York City history.

On Oct. 29, 1986, a bomb with a half-stick of dynamite exploded at the Eastern Women's Center, blowing out the windows and blasting a hole in the wall. Two weeks later, on Nov. 11, an anonymous caller directed the police to an unexploded bomb in a women's medical office in Queens.

Then, on Dec. 14, police officers defused the bomb in Planned Parenthood's offices. And in it, of course, they found the dynamite and the religious medal.

Three hundred federal agents and city detectives were now on the case, working around the clock.

Relying on several witnesses to the bombings, federal agents created a composite sketch of a suspect.

### Dennis Malvasi's path coursed through orphanage and battlefield, theater and shrine, prison and ocean liner.

## BRITAIN: Voters Go to Polls, Parliament Goes to Pieces

(Continued from Page 1)

to slightly over 3,000 for Labor. Robert J. Waller of Harris Research, who conducts polls for the Conservatives, said that even the loss of 400 to 500 district seats by her party would not deter Mrs. Thatcher if the nationwide vote were in the right range.

"I think they will go with almost any result unless they lose a thousand local council seats," he said, in a remark suggesting that the prime minister herself is not immune to the prevailing eagerness. "They'll be watching the total vote figure."

But Mrs. Thatcher will have to look at the opinion polls, too. In the 1983 general election, she and her party went into the campaign at 47 percent in the polls, but their actual vote was almost five points lower. This year, with her poll standing in the low 40s, a similar shortfall could endanger Mrs. Thatcher's majority in Parliament, now 393 of 650 seats.

By law, a minimum of 17 working days must elapse between the call for an election and the voting. This means Mrs. Thatcher could wait as late as May 15 and still have an election on June 11, the date

## SPAIN: Socialists Uneasy

(Continued from Page 1)

four decades in the political wilderness under the dictatorship of Francisco Franco. Expectations were high that the youthful party leaders would turn Spain leftward toward modern European socialism.

But what the new government found was a country in the depths of recession, burdened with the decline and decay that were the legacy of the Franco years.

In the 1960s and 1970s, Spain enjoyed an extremely high growth rate, with major capital-intensive development in steel, textiles and shipbuilding. Interest rates were controlled, and money was cheap. The government did not borrow.

But since there were "no services, education was bad and the army was under-equipped," said Jorge Hay, chief economist with Banco Hispano-Americano. Much of the money was spent on unrealistically high wages.

Spain historically is behind the Western economic curve. The international disaster that resulted from the increases in oil prices starting in 1973 did not hit Spain until after Franco's death.

By that time, the transition governments were more interested in political stability than in fiscal adjustments. For several years the economy held on, but when the second oil price shock hit in 1981, there was little any government could do. Unemployment, which stood at 6.3 percent in 1977, shot up to nearly the 22 percent level where it is today. Inflation rose to more than 30 percent a year.

Mr. González opted for austerity and obtained the unions' agreement to hold wage increases down until the economy stabilized.

By last year, it was clear that the policy was working. Spain's economy grew at the rate of 3 percent, higher than most of the rest of Europe. Investment was up 12 percent and the government has hopes of bringing inflation down to 5 percent this year.

## KOHL: Soviet Offer Called Vague

(Continued from Page 1)

parties in his coalition fear that removal of missiles in the 300-to-600-mile range would leave West Germany, as NATO's frontline state, uniquely vulnerable to a "tactical" or "battlefield" nuclear missiles with ranges of less than 300 miles.

They also are worried that the so-called "double-zero option," providing for removal of medium-range and short-range missiles, would be too big a step toward eliminating nuclear weapons.

Bonn believes nuclear weapons are needed as a deterrent in view of Warsaw Pact superiority in conventional forces.

Mr. Kohl's speech was viewed as a veiled plea to the United States, European allies and the Soviet Union to work out an agreement that would allow for accord this year on a medium-range treaty while satisfying the West Germans on short-range missiles.

Mr. Genscher was hoping that the United States and other members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, especially Britain, would pressure Bonn to embrace the Soviet offer, officials said.

Mr. Genscher will visit the United States on Monday and meet with Mr. Shultz.

The United States has said that it is waiting to hear from the Europeans before committing itself on the Soviet proposal, but U.S. officials have expressed concern that West German objections might make it harder to conclude.

In other consultations, two top-ranking Christian Democratic deputies, Alfred Dreger and Volker Rütche, will visit, respectively, Paris and London next week.

Mr. Kohl said Moscow was sending conflicting signals about whether its proposed short-range missile ban was global or limited to Europe, and whether it covered 72 Pershing-1a short-range nuclear missile launchers based in West Germany.

The United States and West Germany want the ban to apply globally, because short-range missiles are easily transportable and could be readily moved from Soviet Asia to Europe.

**Decision 'Before Summer'**

Denis Baudouin, spokesman for Prime Minister Jacques Chirac of France, said Thursday that the European allies would decide "before summer" what stand to take on the Soviet proposals. United Press International reported from Paris.

Mr. Chirac is scheduled to visit Moscow for two days starting May 14 and is expected to discuss European disarmament with the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

Mr. Baudouin said a response to the Soviet proposals "could take diverse forms, but consultations among Europeans will continue until there is a definition of this common position, which will have been naturally reflected."

"Neither the Americans nor the Soviets can wait indefinitely for the answer of the Europeans," he said.

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**Philadelphia Charges 2 In Construction Fraud**

New York Times Service

PHILADELPHIA — Two contractors have been charged with stealing \$208,112 in city funds while they were rebuilding 61 homes destroyed by fire in the incident involving the radical group MOVE in May 1985.

Mayor W. Wilson Goode and other city officials were largely to blame for allowing the thefts to happen, a local grand jury said. One contractor, Ernest Edwards, was charged with nine instances of theft or attempted theft. His associate, Oscar Harris, was charged in one theft. In addition, Mr. Edwards was charged with perjury.

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**SECORD: Harsh Questioning**

(Continued from Page 1)

Thomas Green. "I don't think you should harass him," Mr. Green said at one point.

After the morning session, General Secord said he thought he was treated "very unfairly, and obviously harassed."

On Wednesday, General Secord addressed for the first time since the hearings opened what Mr. Reagan may have known about the diversion of funds to the Contras.

He said one of his aides at the center of the affair, Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North, indicated he had mentioned the diversion to Mr. Secord.

He said that Rear Admiral John M. Poindexter, a second key aide, told him that Mr. Reagan was pleased with his work during the time that U.S. military aid to the rebels was banned by Congress.

Admiral Poindexter resigned as Mr. Reagan's national security adviser and Colonel North was dismissed from the National Security Council when the affair was made public by Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d in November.

Mr. Reagan issued a stern denial on Thursday of the substance of General Secord's testimony.

"I did not know that there was any excess money until that day and the day that Ed Meese came in and said he had found a memo that indicated there was additional money," Mr. Reagan said.

"I did not know about it," the president added, "and I'm still waiting to know: Where did that money go?"

Handwritten notes and signatures at the bottom right of the page.

# U.S. Senate Approves Budget With New Taxes, Hold on Military Outlays

By Tom Kenworthy

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Democratic-controlled Senate, setting the stage for what could be a prolonged confrontation with the Reagan administration, approved on Thursday a \$1 trillion fiscal 1988 budget that calls for \$18.3 billion in new taxes.

The Democratic budget provides for no increase for military spending beyond inflation and shields key domestic programs from deep cuts sought by Mr. Reagan. It was approved on a 56-42 vote.

The budget plan must still go to a conference with the House of Representatives, which adopted a budget last month that contains about \$5 billion less in military spending for the 1988 fiscal year.

All 53 Senate Democrats who were present voted for the plan and were joined by three of their liberal Republican colleagues, Lowell P. Weicker Jr. of Connecticut, Robert T. Stafford of Vermont and John H. Chafee of Rhode Island.

go again." Mr. Dole, the Senate minority leader, plans to seek his party's nomination for president.

**Excise-Tax Option**  
Gary Klotz of The New York Times reported from Washington: Excise taxes have emerged as the only politically palatable option that congressional tax writers see to raise \$18 billion in new revenue to meet the 1988 budget target.

Such a move would confront motorists, smokers, drinkers and telephone users with the steepest rise in federal excise taxes ever.

Legislators have dismissed the idea of raising income taxes so soon after last year's overhaul. And in the face of specific threats by President Ronald Reagan to veto any increase in income tax rates, law-makers say they believe that excise taxes are the only kind that the White House might ultimately accept.



Thomas Green, an attorney for Major General Richard V. Secord, covered the microphone as he advised his client during congressional hearings into the Iran-contra affair.

## North Praised by Bush After Firing, Secord Says

By Stephen Engelberg

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Hours after President Ronald Reagan dismissed Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North from the National Security Council, Vice President George Bush telephoned Colonel North and offered warm praise for his work, according to congressional testimony.

Major General Richard V. Secord, in his second day of testimony before the special House-Senate committee investigating the Iran-contra affair, disclosed Wednesday that Mr. Bush phoned Colonel North in November, shortly before Mr. Reagan called him with a similar message.

General Secord, a retired air force officer, also explained why he believed that Mr. Bush had personally met with Felix Rodriguez, the former intelligence officer who was coordinating a private airlift from El Salvador for the Nicaraguan rebels, or contras.

The vice president has acknowledged that Mr. Rodriguez had met with Mr. Bush's national security adviser, Donald P. Gregg, in August, but repeatedly has denied any involvement in the covert program to supply the contras.

But General Secord has drawn Mr. Bush's name into discussions of the program during his testimony. Still, no direct evidence implicating the vice president has come out.

# White House Seeks to Secure Reagan Gains

By Steven V. Roberts

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Around the White House it is sometimes called Operation Legacy.

Nobody has issued a statement or made a speech about it. It has no official leaders or organization tables, no offices or telephone numbers.

But with only 20 months left in Ronald Reagan's presidency, Operation Legacy is a real and increasingly significant concept: a deliberate and organized effort by conservative Republicans to "lock in" many of the gains achieved in Mr. Reagan's six years in office.

Protecting those achievements against Democratic assaults on Capitol Hill, an administration official said, is a "very important part of the strategic thinking" in the White House these days.

Speaking of the Democratic leaders, he added: "Look at their budget proposals — they're diametrically opposed to ours. Look at arms control — the liberals in the House are desperately trying to attach amendments to military appropriations bills. Clearly, there's a major attempt in Congress by the Democratic leadership to undo much of what President Reagan has already achieved."

The president himself talks frequently about shoring up his triumphs in the remainder of his term, which ends in 1988. Speaking to the American Business Conference recently, Mr. Reagan said: "The best way to protect our economic achievements is to institutionalize the revolution that we launched when we came here six years ago. And believe me, I intend to do just that."

The informal and loosely knit effort to work toward that end has occupied White House thinking since the start of Mr. Reagan's second term. But it received new momentum after Howard H. Baker Jr. became chief of staff in February.

The appointment of Mr. Baker, who built a reputation as a pragmatic conciliator in his years as Republican leader in the Senate, caused "universal dismay, gloom and doom" among hard-core rightists, said Edwin J. Feulner Jr., president of the Heritage Foundation.

Mr. Baker used his conciliatory reputation to advantage when, within weeks, he asked Mr. Feulner, a leading conservative intellectual, to become a part-time White House adviser on domestic policy. Mr. Baker also asked T. Kenneth Cribb Jr., an outspoken conservative with close ties to Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d, to become assistant to the president for domestic affairs.

Democrats as "tax and tax, spend and spend" liberals, he makes it harder for his opponents to champion increased social spending.

Another form is legislation, and the White House thinks it still has a chance to promote a few selected measures in this Congress.

A particular favorite of the president — a bill giving the states greater authority over welfare programs — fits well with his theme of reducing the realm of the federal government while enhancing local jurisdictions.

Many keystones of the conservative credo are practically dead, however. The president still talks about a constitutional amendment requiring a balanced budget, but hardly anyone takes him seriously.

The main fight on Capitol Hill will involve Democratic attempts to change existing administration policy, such as aid for the Nicaraguan rebels. In trying to preserve some sort of aid to the rebels, known as contras, the president has shifted his goal from a military victory over the Sandinistas to a negotiated settlement.

Similarly, the president is fighting to increase spending on his proposal for a space-based anti-missile shield. The White House view is that if enough money is spent now on research, future administrations will find it harder to scrap the project.

Perhaps the most important legislative battle is over taxes. The administration has favored lower taxes partly as a way of depriving the government of revenues and thus making it more difficult to revive spending on domestic programs. Some Democrats have argued for new taxes as a way to reverse the Reagan policy and provide breathing room in the federal budget for expanded government services.

The president has vowed to use his veto to block measures, such as a tax increase, that would reverse his past successes. But the first two vetoes he cast this year, on bills that would clean up U.S. waterways and rebuild highways, were overridden by Congress.

"With each step," said the House Democratic aide, "there is a little less fear of the president's potential."

As part of Operation Legacy, the conservative staff members are trying to plant ideological allies in jobs throughout the executive branch in the hope that they will survive beyond the Reagan years.

The most obvious example of this strategy was the unsuccessful attempt to persuade Byron R. White to leave the Supreme Court and become head of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. That would have given Mr. Reagan a chance to name a younger and more conservative justice.

## Helms Goes All Out to Block Reagan On New Ambassador to Mozambique

By David B. Ottaway

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Can a senator bury a president's ambassadorial nomination in an avalanche of questions? In the case of Melissa Felchless Wells, President Ronald Reagan's ambassador-designate to Mozambique, Senator Jesse Helms is out to see if he can.

Nominated Oct. 7 to fill the post vacated by Peter Jon de Vos, Mrs. Wells has answered in writing 247 questions from Mr. Helms, a North Carolina Republican. Old-timers at the State Department say they believe that she is a real person.

"It's questionable that Mrs. Wells can represent our interests in Mozambique," said Claude A. Allen, Mr. Helms's press spokesman. "The senator is questioning her qualifications for the position, and there are a number of senators who have serious questions about U.S. policy toward Mozambique."

Mr. Helms has warned that he has information he wants to discuss "in detail" if Mrs. Wells comes up for a vote, an apparent threat to filibuster her nomination.

The test may come Friday, when Mrs. Wells's supporters are expecting the show-down in the Senate.

Mrs. Wells, who joined the Foreign Service in 1958, served as ambassador to Guinea-Bissau in 1976-77. But one concern of Mr. Helms is that she also served in the U.S. mission to the United Nations during the Carter administration, when Andrew Young was the chief U.S. delegate.

There is a question whether Reagan knows this," said Mr. Allen. Mr. Helms and Mr. Young are longtime opponents.

[The State Department called Wednesday for swift Senate confirmation for Mrs. Wells. The Associated Press reported from Washington, D. C. that Mrs. Wells was "exceptionally qualified" for the assignment.]

"We've been without an ambassador for three months at a time when many pressing issues, including a growing food emergency, require urgent attention," he said. "The administration believes that this nomination should be acted on without further delay."

Mrs. Wells is not the only ambassador-designate having trouble. Senator Gordon J. Humphrey, Republican of New Hampshire, led a four-month campaign to block the nomination of Arnold L. Raphael to become ambassador to Pakistan.

Mr. Humphrey said Mr. Raphael was responsible for holding up aid to the rebels fighting in Afghanistan and for a decision to guarantee jointly with the Russians a future political settlement there.

Mr. Helms's past use of delaying tactics to combat State Department nominees, Mrs. Wells seems to be a case apart.

Most of the 247 questions she has been asked probe the Reagan administration's rationale for embracing the Marxist government in Mozambique and opposing rebels who are out to overthrow it.

## Chilean Sentenced in Letelier Case

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A former member of the Chilean secret police who pleaded guilty to being an accessory after the fact to the car bomb assassination of former Ambassador Orlando Letelier in 1976 was sentenced here Wednesday to 27 months to seven years in prison.

## Breast Cancer and Alcohol Linked

Studies Indicate Even Light Drinking May Increase Risk

By Susan Olcik

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Women who drink alcoholic beverages, even in moderation, are at significantly greater risk of developing breast cancer than women who do not drink, according to two studies published Thursday in the New England Journal of Medicine.

The studies found that women who had about three drinks a week were approximately one and a half times more likely to develop breast cancer than nondrinkers. The risk rose with the amount of alcohol consumed.

Drinking appeared to affect breast-cancer risk more in younger women than in women who were past menopause.

The findings, which come from large studies, add credence to reports suggesting that alcohol was an important risk factor for the disease.

## GUINNESS: Ex-Official Arrested

(Continued from Page 1)

against Ivan F. Boesky, the New York arbitrator, the sources said. Sources at the British trade ministry said privately earlier this year that they would push for arrests on the Guinness investigation "some time before the election."

The government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher is eager to be seen cracking down on white-collar crime, and she is widely expected to call Monday for a June 11 general election.

## VOTE: Far-Right Gain, Overtaking Apartheid Foes

(Continued from Page 1)

Archbishop Desmond Tutu said South Africa had entered the "darkest age of its history."

## Canada Mints First \$1 Coin

The Associated Press

WINNIPEG, Manitoba — Canada struck its first \$1 piece, a gold-colored coin with 11 sides, Thursday at the Royal Canadian Mint in Winnipeg. The coin will be circulated beginning in July.

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OPINION

Even a Big Story Isn't Worth Such Scuttling in the Dark

By A.M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — I did not become a newspaperman to hide outside a politician's house trying to find out whether he was in bed with somebody. As a reporter for 20 years, I would have refused to carry out such an assignment. As an editor for 23 more years, I would not have given such an assignment or allowed one to be made. I would have considered the very idea in conflict with my own journalistic standards and those of my paper. I still do. All this is put in the first person deliberately. Journalistic decisions like the one



Hooked on Money: Treatment Is Needed

By Jay B. Rohrlich

NEW YORK — How much money is enough? How can people who earn more than \$1 million a year need money so badly that they are prepared to break laws to get even more? There are obvious reasons: a craving for power, to name one. But what most of us overlook is the fact that some people actually get "high" and "hooked" on money in the same way that others become addicted to alcohol, cocaine and other drugs. An injection of money can make people feel instantly secure, victorious, strong, loved, proud and sexually attractive. Money becomes the antidote to a feeling of insufficiency. An investment banker who was recently indicted in an insider trading scandal was said to be haunted by his father's bankruptcy even though his annual income was more than \$2 million. He gained pride and respectability through lavish spending. He also went into debt and began providing illegal information to an arbitrageur. Others crave money to buy relationships. They inevitably pick up the check at restaurants and buy expensive gifts. Their desire to be needed and loved leads some of them to make large charitable donations. Other money addicts are hoarders, and get high on the sense of security gained from counting their riches. Competitive addicts need to make "big numbers" as a sign of masculinity, and other addicts think money makes them wiser. In "Fiddler on the Roof," Tevye said, "When you're rich, they think you know."

A nonaddict can enjoy the good feelings that come with making, accumulating and spending money, but the elation is always tempered with the acceptance of reality's limitations. The addict, however, fights limits and may feel belittled by them. Time is particularly upsetting restriction. Patience is often viewed as an enemy rather than an ally. I know of one wealthy executive who steals newspapers from a newsstand rather than wait behind the person ahead of him. Another successful but debt-ridden stock broker became so panicked and enraged when a bank officer told him his loan application had been rejected that he had to be restrained by guards and forcibly removed from the bank. His reaction was every bit as extreme as that of a heroin addict denied his fix. Thinking in terms of money addiction rather than greed puts the problem into a clinical rather than moral framework. We must make value judgments about conduct that breaks laws and hurts others, but a clinical attitude keeps the focus on the humanity of offenders. Defining alcoholism as a disease rather than a sign of moral decadence has led to successful treatment strategies. If money addicts were seen in this light, personal and organizational tragedies could be prevented. A broker came to Wall Street hoping

MEANWHILE

The writer, a psychiatrist, is a partner in Harris, Rothenberg Associates, a psychological consulting firm on Wall Street. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

ON MY MIND

made by The Miami Herald to skulk around Gary Hart's house are made by individual editors, reporters and publishers. There is no such thing as The American Press. It is exactly what it should be: free individuals making free decisions under First Amendment rights. But we do not have to approve of each other's decisions. The very fact that The Herald is a good newspaper makes it important to speak out. I think that to the end the decision made by the paper's editors will hurt The Herald, the public vision of the press and the way we in journalism see ourselves and our purpose in life. There are two journalistic issues in the matter. One is whether the story about Mr. Hart and his visitor should have been printed. I think the answer is yes, but yes, because Americans are interested in the character of candidates for the presidency, and rightly or wrongly they take sexual conduct as an indication of character. And because Mr. Hart took a risk that may tell something about what kind of man he is. But not as The Miami Herald printed it. Hurriedly against a deadline, without giving Mr. Hart a chance to explain himself, without finding out more about the woman or giving her an opportunity to tell her story, without discovering

A Better Version

EVEN if Gary Hart flunked a minor test of presidential "character," The Miami Herald flunked a different test when it staked out its house. This is the stuff of which totalitarian journalism could quickly be made. In a better story, what would happen is that Miami Herald reporters catch FBI agents lurking in the shrubbery near a politician's house and expose them as gross violators of privacy. Then the Herald's editorialists, citing that old roman's-home-is-his-castle business, blast constant struggles against those who would erode the First Amendment. We cannot claim it was designed for voyeurs. What would have happened if The Miami Herald had refused to print the story without getting all the facts, refused to scuttle around to a way that would get a stranger tossed out of the paper's own building? Why, it would have had to delay the story and maybe lose it to a competitor. A story that juicy would get around and The Herald might have come in second. But its editor never would have had to appear on television, nervous and a little sweaty, trying to defend what cannot be defended in the name of journalism — hiding in the dark, listening for speaking bedspreads. — Syndicated columnist Edwin Yoder.

On a Visa Denied, and on Those Admitted by America

Regarding the editorials "Waldheim Is Unwelcome" (April 29) and "Meese's Brave Stance" (April 30): In the United States, as in most democratic countries, one is innocent until proven guilty. That requires producing evidence of the alleged guilt. Without the "impressive evidence" being handed over, the gesture of branding the president of Austria becomes an empty one. Soon after the surrender of Nazi Germany in May 1945, the U.S. authorities started "rewriting" the wartime records of many scientists in order to facilitate their entry into the United States. They were admitted not as fugitives from communism, but to gain the military and scientific secrets left among the spoils of the Third Reich. Those among them who were Nazis will not be sought out, stripped of their fraudulently obtained citizenship or deported. It is sobering and sorrowful that the United States, with its gallant role in delivering Europe from Nazi occupation, has only recently seen fit to change its policy from allowing in Nazis to denying it to them. In the light of history, does the United States have the right to take a moral stand on this issue? — T.C. WYMAN MANEN, Wassenaar, Netherlands.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Concern for the Children Regarding "The Death of a 12-Year-Old Bride" (May 4) by Blaine Harden: It should be observed that terrible as these cases involving child brides are, the Nigerian government is seeking to eradicate such barbaric customs as speedily as possible. At the World Health Assembly's annual meeting in Geneva in 1985, Nigeria co-sponsored with 15 other developing countries, Norway and the United States, a resolution that urged the encouragement of childbearing only when the parents are mature. The resolution was based upon worldwide research over 12 years that had

shown that the optimal age for childbearing is 23 to 34. The resolution was adopted unanimously by the 148 member countries of the assembly. Children, and women too, are still widely regarded as chattels for exploitation, abandonment or sale. Unfortunately, elimination of the ignorance and brutality shown in these examples is a tremendous problem. It is well understood by most of the leaders of countries where it exists. They deserve, and need, all the support for quicker action that others can give. P. LIVINGSTONE ARMSTRONG, Fetsch, Switzerland.

A Healthy Endorsement

Without getting into the particular debate raised in your columns a few months back on childbirth in the French way, I would like to add my two cents to the general discussion of French hospitals. In my opinion, which is based on experience, they can be superb. The Hôpital Saint-Louis in Paris is hidden behind 16th-century walls, and one sometimes expects François I to ride out from under the entrance. Forget the folklore. Inside, there is a modern hospital staffed by doctors and nurses whose skills and dedication are frankly impressive. Above all, foreigners are treated with distinction. Pierre Bérégovoy, the former social affairs minister, can be proud of what has been achieved — as can Michelle Barzach, the present hospital director. — ALAN TILLIER, Paris.

Forgotten Five Million

I was amazed by the remark of Elan Steinberg, the executive director of the World Jewish Congress ("Pope Beatifies Carmelite, Born a Jew, Slain by Nazis," May 2), that the beatification of Edith Stein could be interpreted as an attempt

GENERAL NEWS

Illegal Aliens in U.S. and Europe Face New Restrictions

By Barry James International Herald Tribune Prospects for illegal immigrants are getting tougher on both sides of the Atlantic. In the United States, the 1986 Immigration and Control Act took effect this week, enabling immigrants who have lived continuously but illegally in the country since before Jan. 1, 1982, to obtain work permits and eventual citizenship. The act will close the job market to other foreigners without work permits, however. In Western Europe, governments are considering joint measures that will ease travel restrictions within the 12-nation European Community but impose much tougher restrictions from anyone coming from outside the bloc. A spokesman for the European Community to Brussels said that by 1992, governments plan to remove barriers within the bloc, which has about 360 million inhabitants. "The corollary to this," he said, "is that external ramparts will be considerably strengthened." The new U.S. amnesty measure will affect three million to four million illegal immigrants, the Immigra-

tion and Naturalization Service estimates. But those caught outside the amnesty provisions face deportation and the closing of the job market. After June 1, employers will be liable to heavy fines if they continue to employ illegal immigrants. The Roman Catholic Church, for one, is worried that the law will divide families in which the breadwinner arrived before the cutoff date and dependents followed later. The law is causing concern south of the U.S. border, where unemployment is high and emigration to the United States is seen as an important economic safety valve as well as an important source of dollars. Up to two-thirds of the estimated one million Salvadorans in the United States are there illegally. And as many as half the 900,000 Mexicans who come on the job market each year head north. "There is great anxiety, that is understandable," President Miguel de la Madrid in Mexico said. But he said he did not anticipate "mass deportations." Nevertheless, a stream of returning workers loaded with consumer goods began building up at Mexican airports even before the law went into effect. Many workers said employers had dismissed them to avoid problems with U.S. immigration officials. The certainty of tougher measures has failed to deter hundreds of illegal immigrants from going in the opposite direction. Some were caught, but the majority slipped past border officials. "We have seen nothing so far that indicates Mexicans are giving up," said a Mexican official in Tijuana. The Canadian government, acting to stem an expected influx of illegal immigrants from the United States, announced that they would be deported immediately, without a hearing. Immigrants, legal or otherwise, form a large part of most West European populations. They make up nearly 7 percent in France, for example, and double that in Switzerland. Interior ministers met in Brussels last month to coordinate immigration policies. Restrictive measures of the kind likely to be imposed by the community as a whole have already been adopted by a number of countries. They include stiff visa requirements, new controls at airports and fines for airlines and shipping companies that transport illegal immigrants. In the United States, officials reported slow business at most of the 107 offices set up to process amnesty applications, probably because of widespread wariness about the government's intentions. After all, the immigrants "have been dodging us for years," said one immigration official in Decatur, Georgia. Immigrants have a year to come up with records proving their continuous residence in the United States. Italy has just extended by two months the amnesty it decreed Jan. 27 because only 80,000 out of more than one million foreigners estimated to be illegally in the country have opted for a change in status. Many immigrants fear registration will price them out of their jobs, because employers will be obliged to pay health insurance and other benefits and may prefer to hire Italians instead. dercover investigation in U.S. drug enforcement history. The roundup Wednesday culminated a three-year investigation. It resulted in the indictments of 115 people, more than half of whom were arrested in Miami, New York and Los Angeles. Some had already been arrested and others were fugitives. Undercover agents of the Drug Enforcement Administration, acting as middlemen, won the trust of the traffickers in hiding the origin of \$116 million over three years and moving it to foreign banks, officials said. At the same time, Panama, using a new law designed to halt the laundering of drug money there, froze 54 accounts in 18 banks where drug proceeds from the operation had been deposited. The operation was a message "to traffickers the world over that drug assets are everywhere insecure," Attorney General Edwin Meese III said. One reputed leader of the drug operation, José Audi López Chacón, 37, of Bogota, was seized as he stepped off a liner in Miami. He had been lured from Colombia by undercover agents posing as money launderers, officials said. They compared him to the head of the Medellín drug cartel, Hugo Obando Ochoa, a Colombian fugitive who was one of those indicted.

U.S. Jury Indicts 115, Charges They Laundered Drug Profits

The Associated Press LOS ANGELES — Three reputed top figures in the Colombian drug trade were among 58 people arrested in three cities after what officials described as the largest un-

EUROPEAN TOPICS



Women in Hundwil, Switzerland, watch as male residents vote in local elections. The town is in Appenzel, the only canton that still refuses to grant women voting rights.

Swiss Canton to Study Suffrage for Women

The men of Appenzel, Switzerland's only remaining canton in which women are not allowed to vote, may have to accept women's suffrage, although not this year. Last month, male residents voted on local issues as they have for centuries, raising their hands in the town squares of the German-speaking mountain canton in eastern Switzerland. But local officials, faced with the growing protests of Appenzel's women, plan to form a committee of about 20 men and women to study women's suffrage. The study is expected to last about two years, and officials say it is unlikely women will be voting before the early 1990s. Although Swiss women won the right to vote in national elections in 1971, it was left up to the country's 26 cantons to grant women a say in local affairs. Appenzel is the only canton where men still refuse to do so. They have rejected the idea four times in the last 12 years.

Britain Drops Project For Toxic Waste Sites

In a surprise move, the British government has abandoned plans for dumping low-level nuclear waste in shallow trenches in rural England and called off test drilling at four potential sites around the country. Opposition politicians, while welcoming the decision, said the Conservative government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher made the move only to "save itself electoral embarrassment" in local elections this week. All four potential dumping sites were located in Conservative Party constituencies. Nicholas Ridley, the secretary of state for the environment, said the project had been dropped because a recent study indicated that there was no significant difference in cost between burying low-level radioactive waste in shallow sites and developing a deep cavern for dumping both low- and intermediate-level waste. According to the report by the Nuclear Industry Radioactive Waste Executive, public opposition had driven up the estimated cost of waste disposal in shallow sites by forcing the authorities to do extensive surveys and produce more expensive engineering solutions. The cost was estimated at £160 million to £200 million (\$268 million to \$336 mil-

lions) over the next 50 years, about the same as the cost of a deep depository. Mr. Ridley said a deep site would be more than 300 meters (980 feet) below ground or under the sea bed.

Around Europe

Oberammergau, West Germany, will change the script of its famous passion play before the next performance in 1990, according to Klemens Fend, mayor of the Bavarian town. The play, in which residents re-enact the crucifixion and resurrection of Christ, has been staged in Oberammergau since 1634. But the 19th-century script now used has been criticized often as anti-Semitic. The text has been altered several times since 1970, but American Jewish leaders said the changes were not sufficient. Mr. Fend said a revised version would be presented to the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith and to the German Catholic Bishops' Conference. The play is performed every 10 years. Tourists should pay to watch proceedings at Britain's House of Commons, according to Peter Brunt, a conservative member of Parliament. He said the chamber's often raucous debates are "the greatest show on earth" and well worth an admission fee. — SYTSKE LOOLIJEN

Rival Nicaraguan Rebel Groups Agree to Merger

MIAMI — Nicaraguan rebel leaders have agreed to merge the largest U.S.-backed insurgent army with rival Costa Rica-based forces in the guerrilla war against Nicaragua's leftist government, rebel officials said. The new political and military alliance has been named the Nicaraguan Resistance. Leaders of the rebels, known as contras, said Wednesday that the alliance called for a radical restructuring of the movement, including the unification of fighting forces into a single "national army." A key provision of the accord was that a new seven-member civilian directorate would be granted full control of the military. The agreement to join forces was expected to be ratified this week by a new 54-member political assembly scheduled to begin meeting Friday in Miami, rebel leaders said. "This is a major step towards the liberation of Nicaragua and toward the respect of the civilian authority over the military," said Pedro Joaquín Chamorro Jr., director of the United Nicaraguan Opposition, at a news conference at the group's Miami offices. Rebel leaders acknowledged that they have come under heavy pres-



Pedro Joaquín Chamorro Jr., right, announcing the formation of a rebel coalition, Nicaraguan Resistance, with the group's co-director Alfonso Robelo, Thursday in Miami.

sure to heal the divisions in their ranks or face the possible loss of U.S. congressional support. The plan brings together the United Nicaraguan Opposition, the U.S.-backed umbrella group whose 15,000-man army is based mostly on the Honduras-Nicaragua border, and the Southern Opposition Bloc, a Costa Rica-based group with fewer troops but a stronger democratic image. The agreement came after months of negotiations between the two rival organizations.

EC Aids 4 African Nations

BRUSSELS — The European Community approved on Thursday a \$1.3 billion emergency aid package to Angola, Nigeria, Senegal and Africa.

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# TRAVEL

- Old Lace in London
- Caen Recalls the Conqueror
- Madrid's Third Star

International Herald Tribune

## TRAVELER'S CHOICE

### Daffodil Replenishment

There has always been a lively debate as to precisely where the wandering William Wordsworth spotted his "host of golden daffodils," but the vision is to be recreated by the National Trust at Gowbarrow in the Lake District of England, near where the poet lived and wrote. Thousands of wild daffodil bulbs are to be planted to help replace those eaten by sheep and picked by tourists, the Trust said.

### Stradivari Month in Cremona

The city of Cremona will mark the 250th anniversary of Antonio Stradivari's death this year with a month of concerts by some of the world's most celebrated violinists playing Stradivari instruments. Italian violinist Salvatore Accardo will play in an unusual performance of Vivaldi's "Four Seasons" in which all the stringed instruments, not just those of the soloists, will be Stradivari — considered the finest ever made. Other musicians to take part in 12 concerts between Aug. 26 and Sept. 28 include Pinchas Zukerman, Yo Yo Ma, Cho Liang Lin, Henryk Szeryng, Anne Sophie Mutter, Gideon Kremer and Carlo Maria Giulini.

Collectors and musicians from all over the world have agreed to lend violins and other Stradivari instruments for an exhibition. Stradivari, born in 1644, produced about 1,200 violins, violas, cellos, viols, guitars, mandolins and lutes during his life, and about 650 of them still exist, according to historians.

The city also will offer an exhibition of scores and music books of the period, and international conferences and workshops on Stradivari, his music and his time — plus the problems of restoring antique instruments.

Anthony Quinn and three of his sons will act in an Italian film on the violin-maker's life, to be shot partly in Cremona; there will be records, a catalogue of Stradivari's instruments, commemorative medals and stamps. (UPI)

### New Tracks for Cyclists

Tom Sheehan of Off the Deep End Travels, of Jackson, Wyoming, is one of a growing number of tour organizers offering bicycling adventures on almost every continent. Self-described as a "hardcore outdoorsman," Sheehan and his partner were determined to find new and different pedaling places, and now list cycling itineraries that include Japan, the Fiji Islands and Tahiti.

David Mczer of Bellevue, Washington, a former Peace Corps volunteer in Africa, established Bicycle Africa four years ago and personally leads a series of five annual tours to East and West Africa. Open Road Bicycle Tours of Haymarket, Virginia, is leading cycling groups to China, where the bicycle is still a vital daily form of transportation. American Youth Hostels takes cyclists of any age to New Zealand.

Here is a selection of some of the unusual cycling trips:

● **Japan:** A 15-day look at Old Japan in a route that moves generally north from Osaka to the Buddhist center of Nikko outside Tokyo. Departure: Oct. 4. Price: \$1,475 per person, which includes lodging and two meals a day. Air fare to Japan is additional. Trips also available to Tahiti and Fiji. Off the Deep End Travels, P.O. Box 7511, Jackson, Wyoming. 83001-9971. (800) 223-6833.

● **Papua New Guinea:** As far as Tom Sheehan of Off the Deep End Travels knows, the three-week Papua New Guinea adventure is a first for bicycling and is open to strong cyclists only. From the capital city of Port Moresby, the group will head inland "up dirt roads, then jungle tracks and finally alpine hiking trails" to cross the Wharman Mountains. Mountain bicycles with wide, knobby tires and special gears are essential.

Returning to more conventional roads, the second leg of the trip will explore the scenic, and more populated, highlands of the country. Here accommodations will be in hotels. Departure for the full trip: July 29. The land cost is \$1,050 per person. Air fare to Papua New Guinea is extra. Deep End is considering similar expeditions to Thailand and Indonesia in 1988.

● **West Africa:** A two-week and a four-week trip are offered this year on an itinerary — depending on the tour — that visits Liberia, the Ivory Coast (see photograph), Ghana, Togo and Benin. There is a strong emphasis on meeting local people and learning the history and culture of the region.

Departure for the 15-day trip is Nov. 21, and the inclusive land price is \$700. Departure for the 30-day trip is Dec. 19, and the land price is \$1,050. On both trips, air fare to Togo is additional. Bicycle Africa, International Bicycle Fund, 4247 135th Place Southeast, Bellevue, Washington, 98006, (206) 746-1028.

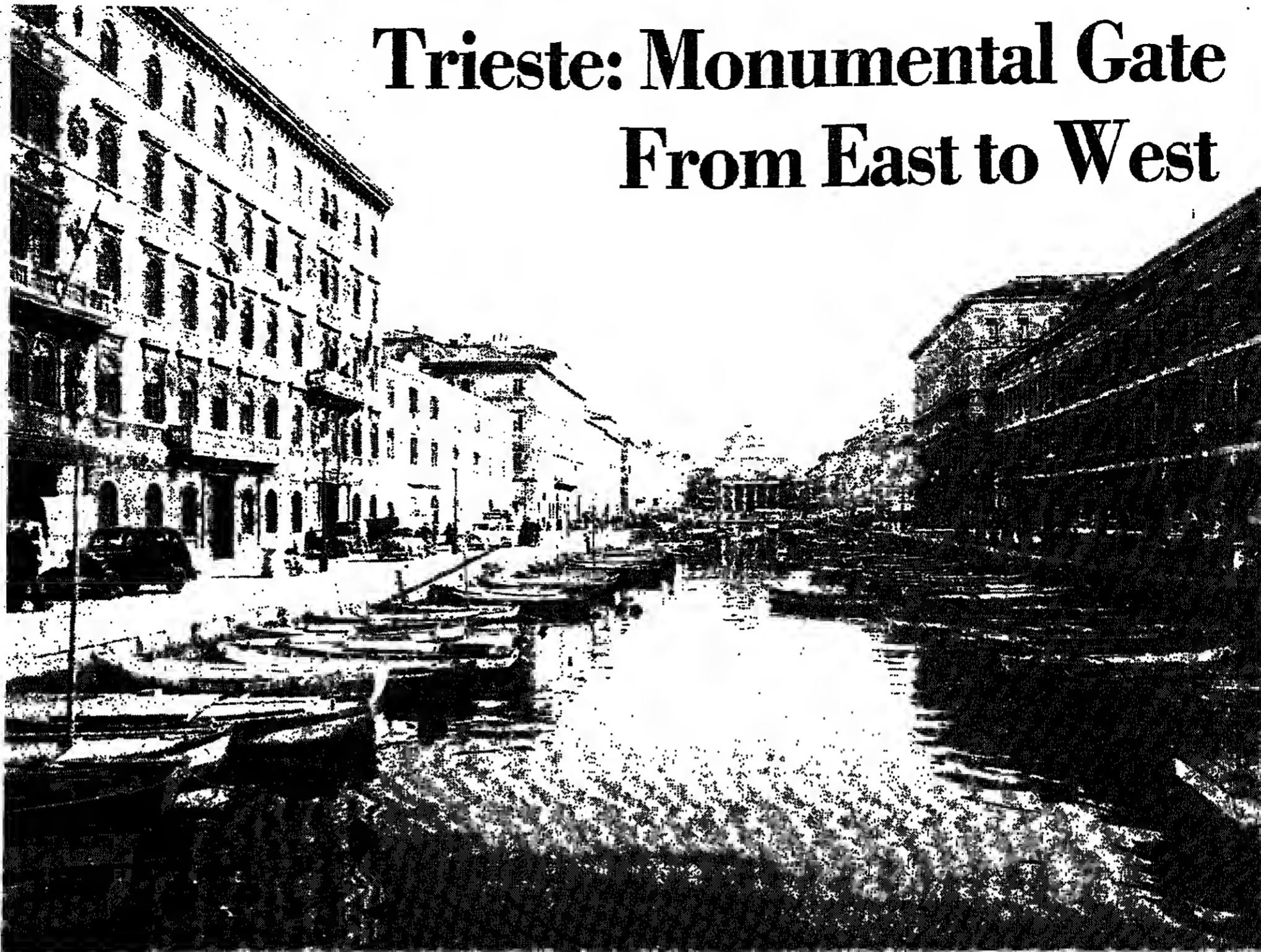


● **China:** The two 25-day itineraries offered by Open Road enter China via Beijing and exit at Hong Kong. Both feature accommodations in guest houses and Western-style hotels with private baths. Because China is such a large country, some traveling within its borders is done by plane, train and bus. But there is also plenty of village-to-village cycling.

The "Yangtze Valley Adventurer" is a first-timer's overview of China. Stops include Xian, site of the army of terra-cotta warriors; Suzhou, the famed City of Gardens; and cosmopolitan Shanghai. Departure: Sept. 18. The land cost is \$2,250 per person.

The "South China Explorer" focusses on the southwestern Chinese province of Yunnan, where cyclists will take rides "out into the countryside to visit pagodas, lakes or local communes." The tour visits Guilin, famous for its limestone pillars and mountains that have been the subject of Chinese paintings for centuries. Departure: Oct. 16. The land cost is \$2,490 per person. Air fare to China is additional. Open Roads Bicycle Tours Ltd., 1601 Summit Drive, Haymarket, Virginia, 22069, Tel. (703) 754-4152.

For information about other tours and tour organizers, send for a copy of the "1987 Tour Finder," a guide to more than 100 bicycling outfitters offering trips in the United States and abroad. Enclose a check or money order for \$3 made out to Bicycle USA at 6707 Whitestone Road, Suite 209, Baltimore, Maryland, 21207. (UPI)



Trieste's Grand Canal, only three blocks long, leads from the sea to the church of Sant'Antonio, with Serbian orthodox church to the right.

by Alan Levy

TRISTE, Italy — The Balkans begin at Trieste.

And while James Joyce, who wrote the first chapter of "Ulysses" at Via Bramante 4 in 1914, and Giuseppe Verdi, who composed and conducted an early opera, "Stiffelio," for its premiere in 1850 in what is now the Teatro Verdi, could cough at the congestion and cacophony of today's traffic, they might still relish the noble incongruity of a monumental Papsburg city set on a sparkling Adriatic waterfront. Here north Italian bustle and Slovenian smolder do business together and, lately, at least, live in peace.

A stepchild of Italy deposited by history on the doorstep of Yugoslavia, Trieste — just off the main route between Venice and Vienna — is still standing tall as a Central Europe southern seaport. Israeli fruit, Middle Eastern and African coffee enter Europe here; Italian trucks are shipped out to Greece and Turkey. In Verdi's and Joyce's times, Trieste was the gateway from West to East; now it's the East's doorway to the West, as day trippers from Yugoslavia through the markets outside the railroad station and along the Piazza Ponterosso on the Grand Canal, snatching up blue jeans and auto parts.

A tradition of tolerance has served Trieste well throughout its turbulent history, which includes 537 years as part and port of Austria. Emperor Franz Joseph seems less stern and austere when he's called Franco Giuseppe. Trieste's Grand Canal (only three blocks long) is crowned by the Roman Catholic Church of Sant'Antonio, which looks like a Greek temple, but is dominated by the five blue Byzantine domes of the Serbian Orthodox Church along the side. Around the corner, showing an unimposing Italian neoclassic face to the port, is a large Greek Orthodox Church glittering with icons framed in gold and silver. Trieste claims to be the only city in Italy with a Moslem cemetery. Its synagogue — built in 1912 in Assyrian-Babylonian style with two rose windows encircling the Star of David — holds 5,000, though the Jewish community now numbers 600.

Despite the traffic outside, "Trieste today is an immensely livable city," says a guide, Giovanni Paolletti. "With a population of a quarter of a million, it has the services and cultural life of a city of a million." Regular tour-bus departures, however, are not among Trieste's services; instead, one contacts the Guides Association at the Stazione Marittima, Molo Bersaglieri 3, as much in advance as possible. A licensed guide in any language for one to 20 persons will cost a total of 60,000 lire (about \$46) for half a day or 85,000 for a full day, not including admissions, transport and meals.

Trieste's wealth and grandeur can best be viewed during business hours by tiptoeing into the ornate palace headquarters of insurance companies such as that of RAS at

Piazza della Repubblica 1, with its mosaic, stannary, and gilded ceilings, or the powerful palace of the Lloyd Triestino shipping line on the city's waterfront parade ground and main square, Piazza Unità. Just going to the main post office on Piazza Vittorio Veneto to buy a stamp involves climbing a grand staircase and trying not to stumble while gazing up at a tinted glass ceiling. The harbor hotel where Verdi rested between bouts with "Stiffelio" is now a bank.

A quality of life from more prosperous times persists. Merchants' houses — each with a wide doorway to allow delivery of goods to a ground-floor shop or warehouse while the family lived above on the piano nobile (principal story) — are now divided into flats and offices, but the scale stays large even if the dimensions dwindle. On the second floor of Via San Nicolò 30, where James Joyce and Nora Barnack rented rooms with a Jewish family until their son Giorgio was born in 1905, the apartment remains divided — into Body Club and a dental lab.

Joyce spent 10 years in Trieste, where he taught English for Berlitz. One of his pupils was a local businessman named Ettore Schmitz, who wrote psychological novels — most notable, "The Confessions of Zeno" — under the name of Italo Svevo. His fiction — introspective, narcissistic, witty, and virtually unknown until championed by Joyce — influenced his tutor immensely. "In Italian, at least, Svevo invented the interior monologue, which Joyce brought to fruition in 'Ulysses,'" says Gerald Parks, an American poet teaching at the University of Trieste. "And parts of 'Ulysses' and 'Finnegans Wake' are written in the local dialect. Triestino. Joyce also made contact with psychoanalysis in Trieste, which was the first place in Italy where Freud's ideas took hold."

LONG before Svevo and Joyce — or, for that matter, Rilke, whom he wrote his favorite verses, "Business Elegies," in the castle of Duino just outside the city, and Stendhal, who came here as French consul in 1830 — Trieste was ahead of its times. It was already known as Tergeste, (from the Sanskrit word *terg*, meaning market) in 177 B.C. when Roman legions conquered a fierce people called the Isturi, who took little time to assimilate and prosper as Romans. In 33 B.C., Tergeste was fortified as a walled city; thenceforth its oldest landmark, Riccardo's Arch, has served as gateway to the Old City. Nobody knows who Riccardo was.

From Roman times, Trieste still has its Capitoline hill, a forum, and an amphitheater built Greek style into the hill of San Giusto rather than a walled entity in Roman tradition. This quarter is called RENA, derived from Arena, though no Christians battled lions here. Christianity came in 394, when the Roman Emperor of the East, Theodosius the Great, a Christian, defeated the pagan barbarian legions of the Roman Emperor of the

Continued on page 8

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TRAVEL

THE FREQUENT TRAVELER

Bargains in Rental Cars Abound in Buyers' Market

by Roger Collis

If you think that value for money in air travel bears no relation to how much you pay, take a look at car rental. Competition has made it a buyer's market, yet even savvy travelers fail to drive a bargain. This is not a matter of price alone. You may be more concerned with service, quality and convenience. It's more a matter of deciding what you want and figuring out the best deal before you hit the rental desk. I learned a lesson when I rented a car from Hertz at Heathrow on a "time and mileage" rate. I was not aware that after two days the entire rental became chargeable at an unlimited mileage rate — vastly more expensive as I was mainly using the car on short trips in London. I was angry with the bill. "You'd

punch in the vehicle number, mileage and fuel gauge reading into the terminal and receive a detailed record of the transaction. Hertz offers computerized driving instructions in eight languages at all major European airports and rents portable cellular phones to "business car" customers. Avis goes one better for its customers in Britain by offering a phone free: you only pay for the calls. And so it goes.

What irritates many people who rent cars is finding that the price has just about doubled when all those extras are added up — collision damage waiver (this can vary from 7 to 20 percent depending on the firm and the country), personal accident insurance and local taxes (for example, 15 percent in England, 25 percent in Belgium and 33 percent in France). Many firms market a business package with unlimited mileage and no hidden extras (VAT is sometimes quoted separately). For example, Budget has a Business Traveler Program at most major cities in Europe, the Middle East and Africa; Europcar Plus is available in Europe and the Middle East for top of the range cars; Hertz has its Business Class tariff with a free "rent it here, leave it there" service at major cities in Europe on rentals of more than 48 hours, discounts with certain hotels and the chance to participate in "Passport to Leisure," a bonus points program with free rentals throughout Western Europe, and Avis has a European Business Class (minimum one-day rental for "Group C" cars — such as a Ford Sierra — and upwards. (One of the best deals is a tariff designed for tourists, Avis's Super Value, a kind of APEX, which offers unlimited mileage and can save you up to 30 percent of Avis's standard rate. The minimum rental is three days and it must be reserved seven days in advance.)

Figuring the best deal before you reach the desk

have been just as angry with Avis," says Andrew James, director of marketing for Avis in England. "You have to know which product you want in advance. If you had wanted a car for one day but for a long distance — the reverse of the case that you've described — you could have taken our unlimited mileage 'one way-one day' tariff." Renting a car from one of the firms with a desk inside the airport terminal is convenient but can cost you up to 50 percent more than renting from the same firm's downtown office or one of the so-called "off-airport" firms a short ride away by courtesy bus. If price were the only factor, firms like Avis and Hertz would rapidly end up at the bottom of the heap. What also counts is the number of locations, being able to rent a car in Paris and dropping it off in Munich; deals with frequent flier bonus programs and other links with airlines and hotel chains; a wide choice of cars, from a Ford Fiesta to a top of the line Mercedes; and high-tech frills such as self-service rental and return.

The big-name firms are turning to high-tech in an attempt to avoid price wars in what has largely become a commodity market. For example, frequent travelers can phone in a number which allows the rental agreement to be printed out in advance. All you need to show is your driving license. Avis has introduced a fully automatic system in some locations. Simply by inserting your charge card into a computer terminal before your flight leaves, you can check your reservation, choose the car you want and get a printout showing where it is in the parking lot. Returning the car is just as easy. You

Inclusive rates like these can save you money, especially if you're driving long distances. The snags are that you must pre-book (up to one hour before rental with Avis and Hertz) and you may not be able to get a discount.

Few seasoned travelers pay the walk-in or "rack-rate" when they rent a car. Discounts come from many quarters; if you're a member of the International Airline Passengers Association, you can claim a discount of up to 20 percent at Hertz and National/Europcar/Tilden, up to 25 percent at Avis and 10 percent at Thrifty; British Airways Executive Club members get 20 percent off at Avis. SAS offers first and business class passengers (which means everyone who has paid the full economy fare) a special deal with Hertz in 42 cities as part of SAS's Destination Service. This can save you from 11 to 60 percent off the basic tariff. Car rentals can count for up to 1,000 miles in frequent flier programs. You may get a good deal through your travel agent as a corporate discount or as part of a fly-drive arrangement. But most pundits advise dealing direct with a car rental company.

SHOPPING

Fine Linen And Old Lace

by Terry Trucco

LONDON — Stephen Lunn, a London antiques dealer, holds up a big linen sheet, old and worn. Not long ago it might have wound up in a trash heap. But for a small, ardent following, this old sheet is a treasure. Its appeal lies in the soft, smooth feel that crisp new linen lacks. Renewed interest in antique textiles has burnished its popularity — and its price.

That same interest has spawned a new audience for antique lace, another elegant linen product. European lace has its roots in the 16th century, and there's a vast array from which to choose. Late 19th-century collars, flounces and frills are readily available, but a surprising number of early handmade pieces have also survived. And though prices have risen during the last decade, it is still fairly easy to find good buys. "It's the practical, everyday linens that people seem to want," said Lunn. "With lace, the supply exceeds the demand."

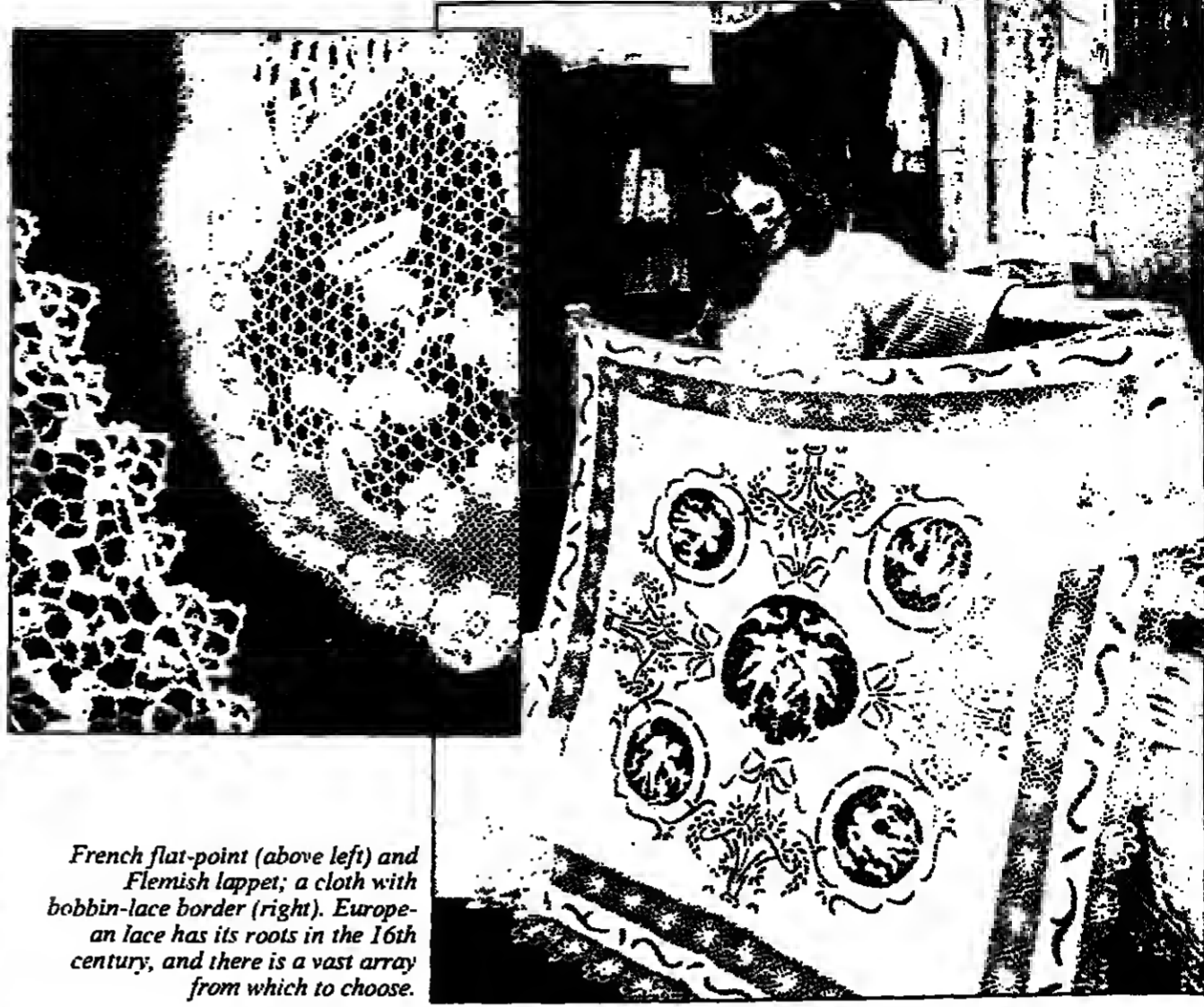
Lunn's shop, on New King's Road, is one of the biggest and most exciting. Lace-trimmed linen sheets, shirts and dresses hang from the rafters like stalactites.

Another dealer, Audrey Field, manages to cram a splendid antique lace selection into the tiniest stall imaginable at Alfie's Antique Mart near Edgware Road. Lace covers the deep green walls, offering a crash course in styles, origins and dates. There's just enough room for a couple of chairs and large lace-filled bureaus, each drawer stuffed with a different era's frills. Yet in nine years, Field's modest ground-floor booth has become an objective for lace collectors from all over the world.

Like many antiques dealers, Lunn is fascinated by what he sells and loves to talk about it. "Linen this strong can even go in the washing machine," Lunn exclaims, holding a 1920s Cyprus linen tablecloth with 12 napkins, each decorated with lace. The set sells for around \$400. Yet a large 17th-century Italian altar cloth, handwoven and bedecked with lace, is half the price. "The problem is what do you do with it?" Lunn sighed.

History is part of the appeal of both antique linens and lace. Linen, made from flax, is one of the world's oldest textile fibers. For centuries, wealthy Europeans have slept on linen sheets, the very ones, in some cases, that are so popular now, particularly the lace-decorated Victorian examples.

Antique linen's distinct texture is due to the finer thread produced in earlier times; these finer threads form a more densely



French flat-point (above left) and Flemish lappet; a cloth with bobbin-lace border (right). European lace has its roots in the 16th century, and there is a vast array from which to choose.

woven cloth than contemporary thread. Repeated washings also alter the texture. A look through Lunn's magnifying glass shows a big difference between a 19th-century sheet, which looks thick and tightly woven, and a new one, which appears thinner and looser. Washing also changes linen's texture by removing a micromolecular layer from each fiber. Over the years, the fibers grow thinner and softer. Between 15 and 20 washings should soften up new linens.

Those who intend to use antique linens must make certain the sheets are still durable. Folding a soft English sheet with the date 1725 embroidered in a corner, Lunn noted that it would probably rip if it were used. Like other pre-Industrial Revolution linens, this was handwoven and has a distinctive seam where it was sewn to fit a bed (\$450 for two sheets and two pillowcases). But a 19th-century French lace-garnished sheet set (about \$450) straight out of Proust still has plenty of wear left. Linen sheets from the 1930s and '40s cost around \$150, while new ones retail at \$350 and up. Most have been bleached white, though some are creamy beige, linen's natural color. (Collectors who sleep only on linen often invest in a

special stand-up roller iron for around \$900. But some maintain that drying the sheets in the breeze is sufficient.) Lunn also has a large stock of linen garments, including men's shirts, women's nightgowns, lacy blouses and camisoles (from around \$50). But most intriguing are his linen sampler shirts, doll-size high-necked embroidered tops (\$30 to \$150) sewn by novice Victorian seamstresses. Like linens, the laces that are most in demand are those that can be used, whether for clothing or home decoration. Sifting through a drawer, Field selected several examples of lace to be worn — 19th-century Brussels collars, machine-made Edwardian pieces, and Irish lace and crochet. Pretty and popular, they begin at around \$40.

Designers of bridal and evening wear also make regular pilgrimages to lace shops looking for one-of-a-kind flounces and hand-made veils. "A young bride in Canada wanted and asked me to select a veil for her wedding," said Field, who has a large stock of 19th-century bridal veils fashioned from machine-made net and hand appliqué (from \$180). She also has plenty of 19th-century lace wraps and shawls (\$60 to \$110).

The more zealous lace collectors seek out 17th-century Venetian lace, 18th-century French lace and similar examples, "like a stamp collection," said Field. That impractical aspect has kept prices low for the old, rare pieces. Among the most sought-after collectibles are 18th-century lappets, long decorative strands that were hung from the hair (\$600 upwards).

Yet once for once, lace was once costlier than gold, and the wealthy flaunted their lace like jewels. One 17th-century French nobleman complained, "I have spent nearly 4,000 livres on adorning myself, my wife, my daughter and her children, and in my opinion I have never spent money so uselessly." Baroque lace makers in France, Belgium and Italy produced laces of extraordinary delicacy and intricacy, employing scores of women for starvation wages. In her excellent history "Lace," Santina Levy, a curator at London's Victoria and Albert Museum, uses well-known paintings of Europe's aristocracy to illustrate different styles and uses of lace.

"There's not much more you can do with fine old lace, but it is too old and rare to cut up and wear," said Field. "And it has survived all these years."

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Trieste Continued from page 7

West, Eugenius, in the rocky reaches of Trieste. That epic struggle — in which Theodosius rallied his troops after a devastating first day with the cry of "Where is the God of Theodosius?" — went into the history books as the Battle of the Bora — the bora being a raging wind that influenced the outcome and now, nearly 16 centuries later, remains a winter peril in Trieste. Whistling through town from east and northeast at 80 to 100 kilometers (50 to 60 miles) per hour, it sneaks up like a small tornado, depressing the temperature by as much as 10 degrees Centigrade (18 Fahrenheit). When the bora blows, Trieste faces its streets with ropes pedestrians can cling to

and, when the wind is at its fiercest, port activity ceases (on an average of three to five days per winter). Between boras, the port brought Trieste prosperity and the city stayed Christian through onslaughts by Attila the Hun in 453 and the Lombards in 568. Parts of the sandstone cathedral atop San Giusto hill date back to the fifth century, though the adjacent fortified castle wasn't built until the 14th through 17th centuries. By the 12th century, the city had evolved into an independent commune — on land only, for rich and powerful Venice, across the gulf, ruled the waters of the Adriatic, seizing Trieste's ships and plundering its salt trade. In 1382, Trieste took the drastic step of pledging allegiance to the Duke of Austria, Leopold III, and placing itself under his protection while preserving its administrative freedom.

Despite a one-year occupation by Venice and a brief annexation by Spain in the 16th century, not to mention three Napoleonic occupations between 1797 and 1813, Trieste's embrace of the Hapsburgs was one of history's more lasting unions. With the expansion of oceanic trade in the centuries after an Italian sailing under the Spanish flag discovered America in 1492, the mercantile-minded Hapsburg emperor, Karl VI, in 1719 decreed Trieste a free port through which goods could transit — and, in the next century and a half, Trieste's population swelled from 4,000 to 180,000. In 1869, when the opening of the Suez Canal made it the entry point for goods from the Orient, Trieste rivaled Marseille as Europe's leading seaport.

Like a jewel in the Hapsburgs' crown of thorns, Trieste's true wonder perches atop a rocky promontory seven kilometers from the city. The castle of Miramare, a white



Castello di Miramare.

wedding cake of Istrian limestone, was built by that improbable Hapsburg emperor, Maximilian of Mexico, who sailed from here to Vera Cruz in 1864, never to return. Here, his Belgian bride Charlotte retreated in 1866 — her mind destroyed by battling her head against stone walls in Paris, Vienna, and the Vatican as she tried to save her embattled husband from defeat and the Mexican firing squad that executed him in Queretaro in 1867.

As a young sailor who rose to rear admiral and supreme commander of the imperial Austrian navy by the age of 22, Archduke Maximilian, younger brother of Emperor Franz Joseph, had made his headquarters in Trieste for four years when, late in 1855, the bora blew his fishing boat into a secluded cove. Above it was where he planned and planted Miramare with a 25-hectare (62-acre) park containing formal Italian gardens, California redwoods, a giant sequoia, Monterey cypresses, incense cedars, and a Mexican digger pine from shrubs and seeds sent back from his travels.

He and Charlotte, later known as Carlotta, moved into their castle on Christmas of 1860, when the ground floor was ready. In 1863, when a delegation of banished Mexican landowners visited Miramare to offer Maximilian the crown of Mexico, he received them in Charlotte's bedroom because the upstairs still wasn't ready. Tempted by glory, he took the bait, though he would say later: "The last thing I wish to be is emperor. All I ask from life is a beautiful castle with a spacious garden overlooking a beach." Miramare means "to see the sea" and virtually all of its 22 rooms open to the public today (out of 80).

Alan Levy is a writer based in Vienna.

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TRAVEL

Celebration of the Conqueror

by Erik de Maunay

CAEN, France — In the Calvados region of Normandy, with Caen at its center, lavish preparations are being made to commemorate the 900th anniversary of the death of William, Duke of Normandy, better known as William the Conqueror.

It is fitting that Caen should be the focal point of the ceremonies, since it is here, under his recently restored tombstone in the choir of the Abbaye aux Hommes, that William lies buried. Or rather, all that survives of him, which is one femur in a lead casket, the rest of his remains having been dug up and scattered during the wars of religion and the French Revolution. William built the Abbaye aux Hommes, now the parish church of Saint Etienne, in penance for having married his fourth cousin, Matilda of Flanders.

Matilda is commemorated in the Abbaye aux Dames, on the other side of the city, and has a role of honor in the current festivities. Ceremonies are also taking place at Falaise, where William was born, and Bayeux, where the celebrated tapestry, commissioned by William's half-brother, the warrior-bishop Odo, vividly depicts the events leading up to the Norman conquest of England.

In Caen, May has been dedicated to William and Matilda. On May 15, in the large open space inside the walls of the chateau, 200 young people in period costumes will reenact, with songs and dances, the major events of William's reign. The next day, the festive mood will spread even wider, when giant effigies of William and Matilda will be carried from their respective abbeys to meet under the walls of the chateau, where a medieval banquet, complete with troubadours, jugglers and fire-eaters, will be staged in the evening. On May 17, the two towering effigies will be paraded through the city at

the head of a three-hour procession of giant figures, including the luckless loser, Harold, and the sinister poisoner, Mabile de Bellemere. They will be accompanied by horsemen, clowns, decorated floats and several bands, one coming specially from Sydney.

The idea of creating carnival figures several times larger than life has been borrowed from Douai in French Flanders, where they have featured in annual processions for many years past.

The massive plaster heads will surmount tall framework bodies made of welded metal reinforcing rods covered with lattices and wickerwork. The dominant figure, William, will stand nearly 25 feet (7.5 meters) tall, carrying a hooded falcon on his wrist. Four men will be needed to carry each of the effigies in procession.

At the other end of the scale, two local artists, Alain Letort and Luc Marie, are creating a multitude of small, two-dimensional power figurines — 400 in all — for a triptych which will eventually adorn the altar of Matilda's church, the Abbaye aux Dames. It began when they discovered, in old books and manuscripts, details of an almost-forgotten technique known as *plat d'etat*. This consists of casting flat pewter figures in molds cut into blocks of a special hard slate which has to be imported from Thuringia, in East Germany, the only place in Europe where it is found. It is a difficult technique, and Alain Letort said, one which he and his partner had virtually reinvented, since the instructions given in old manuals proved inadequate and confusing. It takes an average of 15 hours to cut the six small molds in each rectangular block of slate with engraving tools, and after being cast, the tiny figures — court ladies, priests and peasants — have to be painted in authentic colors. From mid-May through August, in St. George's Church inside the chateau wall,

there will be an exhibition on Norman fortresses from William the Conqueror to Richard Lion-Heart, showing 11th and 12th-century military architecture in all the territories covered by the Norman expansion. In the second half of September, the annual Caen Fair will act as host to the English County of Devon, which is twinned with the Calvados district, with jousting and medieval games to recall the tournaments of William's time. Sept. 3-9 historians from both countries will be attending a conference on Anglo-Norman history and civilization, and Oct. 2-4 there will be a congress on medieval archaeology.

All these activities are merely a setting for the main event. The ceremony to mark the 900th anniversary of William's death will take place in the Abbaye aux Hommes on Wednesday, Sept. 9, in the presence of the Prince and Princess of Wales (Prince Charles is a descendant of William).

Why is so much effort being expended on this anniversary? Of course, civic pride and the need to attract the maximum number of visitors comes into it. But it is perhaps also worth recalling the circumstances of William's death and burial 900 years ago. He was wounded at the battle of Mantes when his horse stumbled and he was thrown forward, impaling himself on the pommel of his saddle. From the battlefield, he was transported to Rouen, where he died in agony. According to the early chronicles, his barons deserted him, and by the time his body was finally brought to Caen for burial, it was in an advanced stage of decomposition. Is it fanciful to conjecture that, by ordering such a lavish panoply of commemorative ceremonies, Caen is making atonement for that earlier dereliction?

Erik de Maunay is a former BBC correspondent covering France, the Soviet Union and the United States. He now lives in Normandy.



William's tombstone (left); impressions of William and Matilda (right); and Caen castle (below).

Italian Genius in Mussolini's Utopia That Never Was

By David Willey

ROME — In Rome, there's still time to see an unusual exhibition — it closes after this weekend — of plans and sketches for a world's fair that never took place. Code-named E42, the fair was to have been the climax of celebrations marking the 20th anniversary of fascist rule in Italy, which began with the march on Rome in 1922.

The exhibition, a modest affair, rather portentously entitled "Utopia and the Scenario of the Regime," is taking place under government sponsorship at Eur, a satellite city of Rome which grew up after the fall of fascism on the site of the aborted world's fair. The sketches and photographs are on display in one of the original fair buildings, which now houses Italy's national archives. Fifty years after some of Italy's most talented architects, artists and intellectuals submitted their ideas for Mussolini's fair,

modestly entitled "The Olympiad of Civilizations," political taboos about fascism still bang in the air. Two generations of Italians have been brought up to believe that fascist art is bad art.

But what immediately strikes the visitor is the high quality of much of the planning for the buildings for the fair. A 1,000-acre site between Rome and the sea was chosen and cleared in preparation for E42. Twenty miles of roads were built, gardens were landscaped, 14 major buildings arose from their foundations before the project ground to a halt because of the war.

The seven-story Palace of Italian Civilization, one of the few completed buildings, is still the first city landmark glimpsed by the traveler arriving on his way in to Rome from the airport. It was planned to house a gilded equestrian statue of Il Duce.

At first, the plans for E42 sound like so many other 20th-century examples of ideologically inspired art. Yet the closer you examine the projects, the more it becomes

apparent that E42 would have been something more than mere glorification of the regime. It was a coherent attempt to put on show before the world the genius of Italy. The plans both set a style and reflected new ideas, dramatically ahead of their age.

For example, one of the key exhibition buildings was to have been a 4,500-seat cinema, the largest in the world in the 1940s. A graceful aluminum triumphal arch, its base points planted a third of a mile apart, was to have soared over the exhibition. There was to be a big amusement park — Mussolini's version of Disneyland.

From the town-planning point of view, the E42 project was revolutionary for Rome, a city that for centuries had developed inside the walls built by the 3rd-century emperor, Aurelian, to keep out invaders.

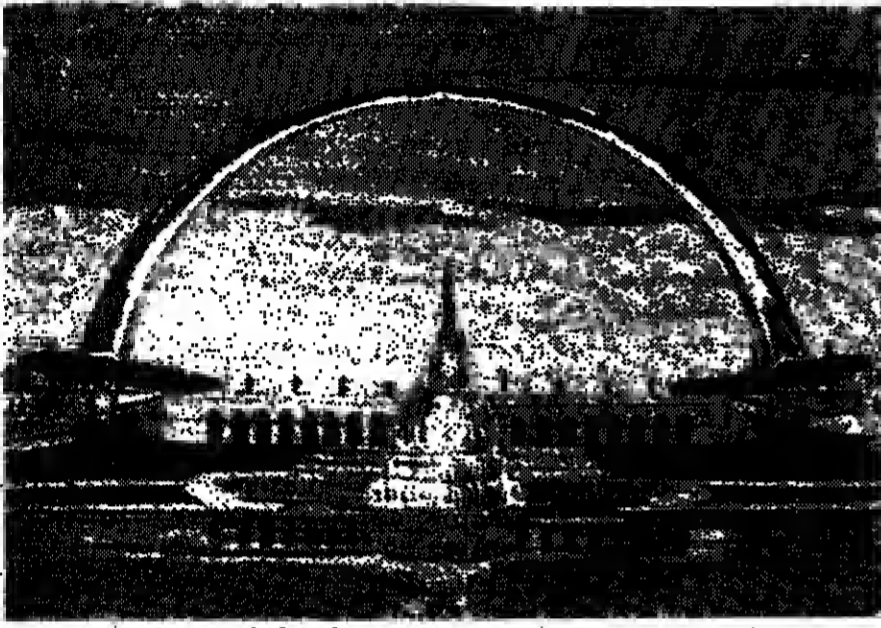
The exhibition has attracted widespread coverage in the Italian press, radio and TV, not all of it favorable. But as Paolo Portoghesi, one of Italy's leading contemporary architects, points out in his catalogue note, the

relationship between the city of Rome and its satellite city at Eur has been "like a complicated family affair, involving conflicting emotions of love, hope, hate and scorn, followed by renewed hope, mixed this time with a sort of guilt complex."

Portoghesi concludes that it is futile to confuse culture with politics. "Would we judge Michelangelo on the basis of the politics of his patron Pope Julius II, or Pinturicchio on the basis of the misdeeds of Pope Alexander VI?" he asks.

Late 20th-century Rome has become a sprawling mess. An estimated one million buildings have gone up around the city since Mussolini's regime fell without any planning permission at all. High-rise blocks have fortunately been avoided and the skyline inside the city walls of Rome is intact. But a glimpse at Mussolini's imaginary city does provide food for reflection in A.D. 1987.

David Willey is a BBC correspondent in Rome.



The proposed triumphal arch.

FOOD

The Struggle for the Third Star

by Victor de la Serna

MADRID — It has taken so long and against what seemed such odds, that Zalaica's third Michelin star, awarded last month by the renowned and feared French guidebook, takes on an air of vindication for the defiant Madrid restaurant. This is the first time a third star has been awarded in Spain, and it comes after restaurants in five other European nations have been so honored. It has been a protracted and uphill struggle, not just for Zalaica, but for Spain's often maligned cuisine.

Although pre-Civil War Michelin guides generously awarded stars throughout Spain, none was given in more recent times until 1974. A year earlier, a company spokesman had justified the absence of stars in its Spanish edition with a statement that stirred widespread protests in Spain's gastronomic circles. "There are very good Spanish restaurants, no doubt," the spokesman said. "But the Spanish way of cooking is different. If we were to award stars, the tourists would expect to find what they will not find."

Jesus Maria Oyarbide, a former merchant marine officer and gastronomic turned restaurateur, did not share that view. In 1974 — after successful ventures in his native Navarre and in Madrid — he opened his luxurious but sedate Zalaica with a clear goal in mind: to elevate it to three-star status. From the start, his chef was Benjamin Urdain, who had left Navarre at 13 to work in various kitchens in southwest France, then at the Plaza-Ateneo in Paris.

Thus, the award to Zalaica did not go to one of those self-employed chefs of the new generation, but to a team venture headed by a restaurateur in the same mold as Jean-Claude Vinat of Taillevent or René Lasserre, in Paris. Oyarbide, 57, gives this description of his relationship to Urdain, 48, and of the Zalaica operation: "I inspire the dishes, Benjamin interprets them and my wife, Chelo, gives final approval."

His chef, Oyarbide says, "is a remarkable technician with a great gift for delicacy." That apparently involves more than cooking techniques — the shy Urdain is famous for never shouting at a staff of 68. The Zalaica cooks, part of a staff of 68. The Zalaica kitchen is a calm, spotless place where everyone works in silence and seems to know exactly what he has to do.

The Zalaica style "aspires to be high cuisine but always with a Spanish accent, with an effort to update and lighten our own traditions," according to Oyarbide. "I also believe that taste is decisive. With this great passion for presentation in France, I have been served some beautiful but totally tasteless dishes, and that's absurd."

Spanish food writers have stressed that it was a distinctively Spanish restaurant that was a distinctively Spanish pepper sauce. Michelin chose to honor after years of favoring French cuisine. French chefs, including those serving unashamedly others who endeavor to modernize Spain's cookery, often demeaned — in France, particularly — as demeaned — in France, Madrid's El Amolito and ensamble. (Indeed, Madrid's El Amolito and ensamble, where chef Ramon Ramirez combines Paris and Spanish trends in a decidedly



Benjamin Urdain (left), and Jesus Maria Oyarbide at Zalaica.

modern fashion, has just received a second star.) But is Michelin really convinced that Spanish cooking is not really second-rate? Some reports indicate that it took a large number of readers' letters to convince its editors to finally elevate Zalaica.

Curiously, some of the latest French fashions have Spanish roots, although the French are wary of admitting it. These go from the use of saffron to that of the escabeche technique for marinades.

Oyarbide says he is "rather amused" by

sensational peeled broad beans, to a smooth goose foie gras made on a Madrid area farm.

Dishes don't stay forever on the Zalaica menu — the latest version of salmon is one with dill and broad bean sauce. A delightfully spiced duck sausage with mixed salad was introduced recently. Other current offerings include a stew of langostinos (the delicate, pink-and-white striped Mediterranean shrimp) in Basque cider; hake steamed with basil on a bed of chard purée; lamb kidneys roasted in their own fat, with pisto, Spain's piperade.

The great red wines from Rioja and the Douro valley, the last improving whites from Galicia and Catalonia are duly represented in the fine Zalaica cellar. And, although not exactly cheap, this is probably the least expensive of the 27 three-star restaurants throughout Europe.

Zalaica, Alvarez de Baena 4, Madrid. Phone (34-1) 261 10 79. Closed Saturday lunch and all day Sunday, the week before Easter and in August. Average price per diner is 8,000 to 10,000 pesetas (\$63 to \$80). Credit cards: American Express, Diner's.

Victor de la Serna is an editor with the newspaper El Pais in Madrid.

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NYSE Most Actives				
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Chg.
AAE	1,200	17 1/2	17 1/4	+ 1/4
AAE	1,200	17 1/2	17 1/4	+ 1/4
AAE	1,200	17 1/2	17 1/4	+ 1/4
AAE	1,200	17 1/2	17 1/4	+ 1/4
AAE	1,200	17 1/2	17 1/4	+ 1/4
AAE	1,200	17 1/2	17 1/4	+ 1/4
AAE	1,200	17 1/2	17 1/4	+ 1/4
AAE	1,200	17 1/2	17 1/4	+ 1/4
AAE	1,200	17 1/2	17 1/4	+ 1/4
AAE	1,200	17 1/2	17 1/4	+ 1/4

Market Sales	
NYSE 3 a.m. volume	15,810,000
NYSE prev. close	2,945,142
NYSE 3 p.m. volume	11,860,000
NYSE prev. close	11,860,000
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	17,420,000

NYSE Index				
Composite	High	Previous	Close	Change
Industrials	166.74	163.74	166.47	+2.73
Utilities	124.36	121.11	124.25	+3.14
Finance	127.57	126.88	127.25	+0.37
Commodities	124.09	123.02	123.75	+0.73

# Thursday's NYSE Closing

Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diary		
Class	Prev.	Chg.
Advanced	27 1/2	+ 1/2
Declined	27 1/2	- 1/2
Unchanged	27 1/2	0
Total Issues	27 1/2	+ 1/2
New Issues	27 1/2	+ 1/2

NASDAQ Index			
Prev. Today	Week	Year	Chg.
422.38	422.38	414.25	+8.13
422.38	422.38	414.25	+8.13
422.38	422.38	414.25	+8.13
422.38	422.38	414.25	+8.13
422.38	422.38	414.25	+8.13

AMEX Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
WanaB	725	17 1/2	17 1/4	+ 1/4
Domps	1,200	17 1/2	17 1/4	+ 1/4
AAE	1,200	17 1/2	17 1/4	+ 1/4
AAE	1,200	17 1/2	17 1/4	+ 1/4
AAE	1,200	17 1/2	17 1/4	+ 1/4

Dow Jones Bond Averages				
Symbol	Prev.	Today	Chg.	Yield
Bonds	100	100	0	8.50
Utilities	100	100	0	8.50
Industrials	100	100	0	8.50

NYSE Diary		
Class	Prev.	Chg.
Advanced	100	+ 1
Declined	100	- 1
Unchanged	100	0
Total Issues	100	+ 1
New Issues	100	+ 1

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.				
Buy	Sales	Share	Value	Chg.
Nov 4	75,178	34,125	1,215	84
Nov 5	29,148	30,973	749	58
Nov 6	38,193	30,973	1,432	104
Nov 7	33,227	23,850	1,244	92

Dow Jones Averages					
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Yield
Indus	243.30	248.41	243.42	+5.12	7.50
Transp	111.80	115.40	111.80	+3.60	7.50
Finance	127.57	127.57	127.25	+0.32	7.50
Commod	124.09	124.09	123.75	+0.34	7.50
Comp	124.09	124.09	123.75	+0.34	7.50

Standard & Poor's Index			
High	Low	Close	Chg.
Industrials	34.80	34.80	+0.10
Utilities	25.80	25.80	+0.10
Finance	25.80	25.80	+0.10
Commod	25.80	25.80	+0.10
Comp	25.80	25.80	+0.10

Previous NASDAQ Diary			
Class	Prev.	Chg.	Yield
Advanced	100	+ 1	8.50
Declined	100	- 1	8.50
Unchanged	100	0	8.50
Total Issues	100	+ 1	8.50
New Issues	100	+ 1	8.50

AMEX Stock Index				
Prev. Today	Week	Year	Chg.	Yield
100	100	100	+ 1	8.50
100	100	100	+ 1	8.50
100	100	100	+ 1	8.50
100	100	100	+ 1	8.50
100	100	100	+ 1	8.50

## Dow Eases on Auction Jitters

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange eased Thursday as nervous traders awaited the outcome of the last stage of the Treasury's quarterly financing.

At 3 P.M., the Dow Jones industrial average was down 9.66 points to 2,332.53. Gaining stocks roughly matched the number declining. Volume totaled 185.10 million shares, up from 164.76 million in the same period Wednesday. The Treasury was winding up its refunding Thursday with the sale of \$9.25 billion in 30-year bonds. Many analysts regard the auction as pivotal for the U.S. interest-rate outlook.

Although most U.S. stock market tables in this edition are from the 4 P.M. close in New York, for three reasons, this article is based on the market at 3 P.M.

If buyers — in particular, Japanese investors — bid for the bonds in force, observers believe, it might signal a stabilizing dollar in foreign exchanges and relief from the recent upward pressure on interest rates.

But a generally lackluster response to sales of three-year and 10-year notes Tuesday and Wednesday raised some doubts about the attractiveness of U.S. dollar securities, even at recently higher yields.

Hugh Johnson, head of the investment policy committee at First Albany Corp., said that the market was dominated by this nervousness.

Mr. Johnson said that the financial markets have been "slugging their way through" this week's Treasury auctions, but that once the bond sales are out of the way, stocks might be able to move higher.

"It was a day totally spent waiting to get results of the auction," agreed Al Goldman, a stock market strategist at A.G. Edwards & Sons in St. Louis.

Mr. Goldman said that futures-related selling pressured the market, which mostly ignored rising bond prices. He contended that the market had enough steam to move the Dow up to just under the 2,400-level, but he said that the "one-note" focus on the Treasury auctions Thursday indicated that investors lacked conviction that the market will move higher.

Noting Thursday's heavy trading volume, Mr. Goldman observed, "There's a lot of noise but little action."

The NYSE's composite index of all its listed common stocks lost 0.33 point to 166.14, while on the American Stock Exchange, the market value index was up 0.95 point to 332.00.

Navistar International was the most active NYSE-listed issue, up 3/4 to \$8. Shearson Lehman followed, trading at 34 in an initial public offering.

Among other oil stocks, Phillips Petroleum, Amerasia Hess, Schlumberger, Occidental Petroleum, Exxon, Chevron and Baker Hughes were all ahead.

Semiconductor issues were weaker after falling Wednesday when a Merrill Lynch analyst, Thomas Kurjak, downgraded them. Texas Instruments was down 5/8 to 184 1/4 after falling 7/8 Wednesday. National Semiconductor was down 1/2 to 12 1/2 after slipping 3/4 Wednesday.

On the Amex, active issues included AT&E Corp., and Wang Laboratories class B, both lower, and Dome Petroleum, which was unchanged. (AP, UP)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 High	52 Low	Open	Close	Chg.
14 1/2	14 1/2	AAE	1.20	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4
14 1/2	14 1/2	AAE	1.20	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4
14 1/2	14 1/2	AAE	1.20	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4
14 1/2	14 1/2	AAE	1.20	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4
14 1/2	14 1/2	AAE	1.20	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 High	52 Low	Open	Close	Chg.
14 1/2	14 1/2	AAE	1.20	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4
14 1/2	14 1/2	AAE	1.20	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4
14 1/2	14 1/2	AAE	1.20	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4
14 1/2	14 1/2	AAE	1.20	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4
14 1/2	14 1/2	AAE	1.20	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 High	52 Low	Open	Close	Chg.
14 1/2	14 1/2	AAE	1.20	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4
14 1/2	14 1/2	AAE	1.20	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4
14 1/2	14 1/2	AAE	1.20	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4
14 1/2	14 1/2	AAE	1.20	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4
14 1/2	14 1/2	AAE	1.20	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 High	52 Low	Open	Close	Chg.
14 1/2	14 1/2	AAE	1.20	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4
14 1/2	14 1/2	AAE	1.20	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4
14 1/2	14 1/2	AAE	1.20	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4
14 1/2	14 1/2	AAE	1.20	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4
14 1/2	14 1/2	AAE	1.20	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 High	52 Low	Open	Close	Chg.
14 1/2	14 1/2	AAE	1.20	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4
14 1/2	14 1/2	AAE	1.20	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4
14 1/2	14 1/2	AAE	1.20	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4
14 1/2	14 1/2	AAE	1.20	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4
14 1/2	14 1/2	AAE	1.20	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 High	52 Low	Open	Close	Chg.
14 1/2	14 1/2	AAE	1.20	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4
14 1/2	14 1/2	AAE	1.20	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4
14 1/2	14 1/2	AAE	1.20	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4
14 1/2	14 1/2	AAE	1.20	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4
14 1/2	14 1/2	AAE	1.20	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 High	52 Low	Open	Close	Chg.
14 1/2	14 1/2	AAE	1.20	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4
14 1/2	14 1/2	AAE	1.20	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4
14 1/2	14 1/2	AAE	1.20	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4
14 1/2	14 1/2	AAE	1.20	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4
14 1/2	14 1/2	AAE	1.20	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 High	52 Low	Open	Close	Chg.
14 1/2	14 1/2	AAE	1.20	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4
14 1/2	14 1/2	AAE	1.20	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4
14 1/2	14 1/2	AAE	1.20	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4
14 1/2	14 1/2	AAE	1.20	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4
14 1/2	14 1/2	AAE	1.20	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4

(Continued on next left page)

Handwritten note: 10/10/87

TECHNOLOGY

For an Insect-Free Tree, Try 'Forestry in a Flask'

By ANDREW POLLACK

DAVIS, California — In a laboratory here, tall redwoods from little test tubes grow. The laboratory, run by Professor Don J. Duzan of the University of California at Davis, is one of an increasing number of universities and industrial facilities that are trying to apply the techniques of biotechnology to forestry.

The researchers are trying to mass-produce clones of trees from cells growing in laboratory cultures. They are also beginning to introduce new traits into trees using recombinant DNA technology, which is also known as gene splicing.

The goal of such work is to produce trees that grow faster or are resistant to disease, insects or acid rain. Lumber companies tend to cut the best trees first and are under pressure to replenish stocks as fast as they remove them. Trees take decades to reach maturity, so there can be a big payoff in breeding better trees or in reducing the time before trees can be harvested.

Through laboratory cloning, copies of a desirable tree can be made in large quantities.

Paper companies would like to have trees that are rich in cellulose, which can yield more paper and less waste products. The same genetic techniques could also be applied to fruit trees, but with the opposite goal: to produce trees with almost no wood. "We're trying to get fruit, not wood," said Mr. Duzan. "Why should we have to have ladders to collect the fruit? Why should we have to prune?"

Foresters have tried to produce better trees in the past through conventional breeding, but the task has been far more difficult than with agricultural crops and animals. A new generation of corn can be grown each year, but trees might take 20 years or more to mature and produce the seeds for the next generation.

Seeds are also somewhat imprecise. Instead of passing on a desired trait from one parent, they might pass on an undesired trait from the other parent. Once a desirable tree is found, it also might not produce enough seeds to quickly restock the forest. So foresters are relying more on cloning. With this technique, genetic copies of a desirable tree can be made in large quantities.

MUCH OF clonal forestry has been pioneered abroad, said William J. Libby, a forestry and genetics professor at the University of California at Berkeley. Scandinavians have cloned Norwegian spruce, and New Zealanders, Monterey pine. The Ontario Ministry of Forests has a huge cloned forest of European poplars.

In the United States, Weyerhaeuser Co. uses cloning for ornamental trees in its nursery business and has a huge pilot project aimed at cloning trees for timber. The Simpson Timber Co. in northern California is cloning coast redwoods.

Cloning has been achieved for years by taking a cutting from a tree and rooting it. But this technique does not work well with some conifers, the softwood trees such as pine that are most important for the lumber industry.

A newer technique, known as micropropagation, allows shoots to be generated from the tissues of trees in cultures. This method is in use by some forest companies. A still newer experimental technique, known as somatic embryogenesis, can create multiple embryos from a mass of cells. The embryos can be encapsulated in a gel and stored as artificial seeds.

Since the cells can be rapidly multiplied in culture, this technique, pioneered at Davis and a few other labs, could lead to mass production of desirable trees. "You can have hundreds of thousands of embryos in a one-liter flask," said Paul Webb, chief scientist at Agrogen Biotechnologies, a forest genetics company in Vancouver, British Columbia.

Forest biotechnology, sometimes dubbed "forestry in a flask," still faces numerous obstacles. Scientists still can't dependably get whole trees to grow from cells or from embryos. The process also is still too expensive for widespread use, and there are environmental risks. A forest of cloned trees could lack genetic diversity, so that a disease that kills one tree would kill them all.

Seoul To Prepay 3 Loans

Foreign Banks Get \$1.4 Billion

HONG KONG — In an effort to reduce South Korea's politically embarrassing buildup of foreign reserves, government-owned institutions are planning to prepay three loans to international banks this month totaling \$1.4 billion, bankers said Thursday.

The move accelerates a policy signaled in February when the government said it would prepay a \$650 million loan.

The reserves have grown because of Seoul's aggressive export policy, which last year produced a \$4.6 billion surplus on its current account, the widest trade measure.

Foreign bankers have said that the repayment policy is serving a dual purpose. First, it will reduce the reserves and therefore the pressure from the United States and other nations for Seoul to revalue its currency and thereby make its exports somewhat less attractive.

But it will also assure a better reception for the country when it renegotiates much of the remaining debt in line with the worldwide reduction in lending terms, bankers said. Of South Korea's \$44.5 billion in foreign debt, about \$35 billion is owed to commercial banks.

Bankers here said that Korea Exchange Bank would prepay \$500 million May 26, while Korea Development Bank and Korea Export-Import Bank will prepay \$600 million and \$300 million on May 29.

The loan to be prepaid by Korea Development Bank, for example, was signed in October 1984. It carried an eight-year maturity and charged initially 5/8 percentage point over the benchmark London interbank offered rate, or Libor, rising to 3/4 point later.

The development bank is already seeking better terms for a \$500 million loan signed in 1983. This also had an eight-year maturity, but the bank wants the lending margins to be 1/8 to 1/4 points over Libor.

A Leaner USX Recasts its Future

But Steel Sector Is Anemic, and Union Is Angry

By Jonathan P. Hicks

NEW YORK — USX Corp.'s largest steel plant in Gary, Indiana, houses the company's most modern piece of steelmaking equipment: a year-old continuous caster that has slashed energy costs and helped productivity soar.

With the help of such technology, and with the longest work stoppage in the industry's history behind them, USX officials believe that the nation's largest steelmaker is on the road to achieving the robust profitability that has eluded it for more than a decade.

The new casters, combined with the 15 percent reduction in labor costs won in the stoppage and the recent indefinite closing of four of its eight plants, will coalesce USX's steel business to regain its financial health, they say.

But despite USX's progress in cutting costs and improving efficiency, the company faces a host of challenges. American demand for steel is still anemic, competitors are making similar progress in cutting their costs and the wounds inflicted by the six-month labor dispute have yet to heal.

But while USX officials talk proudly of their new equipment, workers at Gary angrily complain about what they call unsafe work conditions. Although the company disputes their contention, union officials say plant accidents are on the rise—a result, they insist, of USX's drive to reduce the size of its work force.

"They've laid people off and talk about all this higher productivity, but what they've done is to make this place unsafe," said Larry Regan, president of Local 1014 of the United Steelworkers union, which represents Gary's 4,300 hourly workers. "The feeling among the workers toward the company is about as bad as I've ever seen."

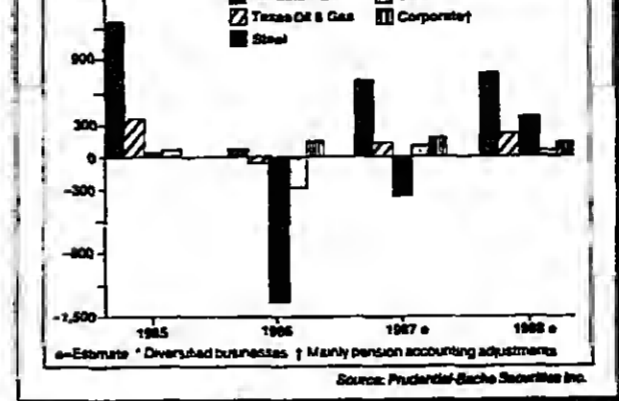
Poor labor relations are nothing new to the Pittsburgh-based USX, which was known for most



An Orem, Utah, plant was one of four closed indefinitely.

USX: Stopping the \$180 In Steel Earnings

USX had an operating loss of \$1.49 billion last year, largely attributable to a \$1.37 billion loss in steel. The net loss was \$1.83 billion. Shown: operating earnings by source, in millions of U.S. dollars.



The New York Times

of its history as United States Steel. Its leaders have long given sermons on how investment in modern equipment, not labor-management cooperation, is the way to improve productivity and quality.

But the plant closings and the layoffs of 3,700 of the company's

CGE Offering Is Set to Raise 24 Billion FF

By Axel Krause

PARIS — In what would be France's largest securities offering ever, the government said Thursday it would sell its holding in Compagnie Générale d'Electricité to the public for 200 francs a share, or nearly 24 billion francs (about \$4 billion).

The sale will take place in three steps, beginning Monday with an offering to the public of 27.7 million shares, representing 70 percent of CGE's capital or about 8 billion francs. The offer will be open until May 23, the ministry said.

Ten percent of the total 39.6 million shares being sold will be offered to company employees, or retired employees, at discounts of up to 20 percent. A maximum of 20 percent will be offered to foreign investors, mainly in West European capitals and in the United States, representing 7.9 million shares, or about 2.3 billion francs.

The second step, which was announced last month, is a new issue of 21.8 million shares that would generate 6.3 billion francs.

The third step is the conversion of 21 million of CGE's nonvoting shares outstanding, or about 6.1 billion francs, into the new shares. That offer will be open until June 19, the ministry said.

CGE, France's second-largest industrial company, was nationalized by the Socialist government in 1982.

The U.S. offering, which is expected to generate about 400 million francs, followed a significant easing of rules for foreign investors established by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission.

The change was made after lobbying by French officials and U.S. bankers and investors. Several U.S. institutional investors bought relatively small amounts in Compagnie Financière de Paris and Compagnie de Saint-Gobain, when they were denationalized.

The SEC ruled that substantial amounts of the CGE shares could be placed in the United States, but only with large institutional investors and on the condition that investors not resell to other Americans.

Public Bank Sale Foreseen in June

Agence France-Press

PARIS — Société Générale, France's third-largest bank, could be denationalized June 15 or 22, sources said Thursday.

The sale will take place in three steps, beginning Monday with an offering to the public of 27.7 million shares, representing 70 percent of CGE's capital or about 8 billion francs. The offer will be open until May 23, the ministry said.

Ten percent of the total 39.6 million shares being sold will be offered to company employees, or retired employees, at discounts of up to 20 percent. A maximum of 20 percent will be offered to foreign investors, mainly in West European capitals and in the United States, representing 7.9 million shares, or about 2.3 billion francs.

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Hanoi Uses Mobil Find To Start Exporting Oil

By Michael Richardson

SINGAPORE — Vietnam has started to export crude oil on a trial basis from a new offshore field, a development that will reduce its dependence on the Soviet Union for vital petroleum supplies.

The field, discovered by Mobil Corp. of the United States in the closing stages of the Vietnam war, has been brought into production with Soviet assistance. Officials in Hanoi have forecast that Vietnam will be self-sufficient in oil and exporting to foreign buyers by 1990.

Said that the first cargo of nearly 550,000 barrels was sent recently to Japan for refining. This was confirmed in Tokyo.

Nguyen Van Linh, leader of Vietnam's ruling Communist Party, was quoted by Hanoi radio as saying that the oil industry would play a central role in reviving the country's economy.

Mr. Linh, who was elected at a party congress in December, heads a group of Vietnamese leaders who want to apply a more pragmatic form of socialism. Their approach involves greater use of material incentives, small-scale private enterprise, the decentralization of economic controls and foreign investment.

Several Western oil companies, including Petrofina S.A. of Belgium, Broken Hill Pty. of Australia, Agip SpA of Italy, Société Nationale Elf Aquitaine of France and Kaiyo Oil Ltd. of Japan, have held talks with Hanoi over the past 18 months about terms for participating in offshore oil exploration and production.

A spokesman for Petrofina's re-

gional office in Singapore said Thursday that negotiations had been at a standstill since late last year, apparently because of the extensive changes in the Vietnamese leadership.

Other oil industry sources in Singapore who have visited Vietnam said they believed that some Vietnamese officials want a renewal of Western involvement. But Soviet officials have contended that it is better to simply buy the necessary technology and equipment from the West, the sources said.

The Soviet Union became Vietnam's sole foreign partner in 1981 after the last of four Western oil companies — from Canada, West Germany, Italy and France — pulled out.

Since then, two advanced oil exploration rigs, a crane vessel and other equipment have been ordered from Singapore, which is the main oil service and construction center in Southeast Asia.

Mr. Linh has told oil workers that production of crude this year should reach more than two million barrels, seven times the 1986 output.

Nguyen Ngoc Cu, deputy director-general of Vietsovet, said in October in an interview with the Vietnamese Communist Party daily, Nhan Dan, that oil output is expected to reach more than 17 million barrels a year by 1990.

That is the equivalent of about 46,000 barrels a day of crude. It is only a fraction of the 1.2 million barrels a day produced by Indonesia and the 600,000 barrels a day produced by Malaysia, Southeast Asia's two main oil exporters.

IMF Denies Zambia's Charge Amid Concern Over Its Image

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

WASHINGTON — For the first time, the International Monetary Fund has openly challenged criticism by one of its members amid rising concern over its image in the Third World.

The unusual exchange between the fund's managing director, Michel Camdessus, and Zambia's president, Kenneth Kaunda, also points up the financial pressures on Zambia. Like other African nations, Zambia is paying far more to the IMF than it receives in loans.

Zambia, which owes \$1 billion to the 151-nation lending agency, suspended an IMF austerity program last weekend and announced a ceiling on debt repayments equivalent to 10 percent of its export earnings.

According to press reports from Lusaka, Zambia, Mr. Kaunda then accused the IMF of waging a "smear campaign" to destroy the Zambian economy.

In December, at least 15 persons died in riots after the price of maize meal, Zambia's staple food, doubled. The government had ended the maize subsidies at the advice of the IMF.

In a text made public Wednesday by the IMF, Mr. Camdessus responded to Mr. Kaunda's remarks, declaring, "I can state unequivocally that such reports have no foundation."

"On the contrary, the fund shares your aim to improve economic conditions in Zambia," he said. "I wish to assure you that the fund wishes to continue friendly and cooperative relations."

Currency Rates

Table of currency rates for various countries including Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, India, Italy, Japan, Korea, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, United Kingdom, and USA.

Table of interest rates for various countries including Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, India, Italy, Japan, Korea, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, United Kingdom, and USA.

Interest Rates

Table of Eurocurrency deposits for various countries including Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, India, Italy, Japan, Korea, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, United Kingdom, and USA.

Table of key money rates for various countries including Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, India, Italy, Japan, Korea, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, United Kingdom, and USA.

Table of U.S. money market funds for various countries including Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, India, Italy, Japan, Korea, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, United Kingdom, and USA.

Table of gold prices for various countries including Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, India, Italy, Japan, Korea, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, United Kingdom, and USA.

Table of gold prices for various countries including Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, India, Italy, Japan, Korea, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, United Kingdom, and USA.

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# Thursday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Close

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week High	Low	Close
121 1/2	118 1/2	IBM	3.20	2.8	12.5	121 1/2	118 1/2	120 1/4
115 1/2	113 1/2	AT&T	2.00	2.0	15.0	115 1/2	113 1/2	114 1/4
110 1/2	108 1/2	GE	1.50	2.0	15.0	110 1/2	108 1/2	109 1/4
105 1/2	103 1/2	Westinghouse	1.00	2.0	15.0	105 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/4
100 1/2	98 1/2	General Electric	1.50	2.0	15.0	100 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/4
95 1/2	93 1/2	Johnson & Johnson	2.00	2.0	15.0	95 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/4
90 1/2	88 1/2	Merck	1.50	2.0	15.0	90 1/2	88 1/2	89 1/4
85 1/2	83 1/2	Pfizer	1.00	2.0	15.0	85 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/4
80 1/2	78 1/2	Amgen	1.50	2.0	15.0	80 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/4
75 1/2	73 1/2	Boehringer	1.00	2.0	15.0	75 1/2	73 1/2	74 1/4
70 1/2	68 1/2	Novartis	1.50	2.0	15.0	70 1/2	68 1/2	69 1/4
65 1/2	63 1/2	Schering	1.00	2.0	15.0	65 1/2	63 1/2	64 1/4
60 1/2	58 1/2	Roche	1.50	2.0	15.0	60 1/2	58 1/2	59 1/4
55 1/2	53 1/2	Novartis	1.00	2.0	15.0	55 1/2	53 1/2	54 1/4
50 1/2	48 1/2	Novartis	1.50	2.0	15.0	50 1/2	48 1/2	49 1/4
45 1/2	43 1/2	Novartis	1.00	2.0	15.0	45 1/2	43 1/2	44 1/4
40 1/2	38 1/2	Novartis	1.50	2.0	15.0	40 1/2	38 1/2	39 1/4
35 1/2	33 1/2	Novartis	1.00	2.0	15.0	35 1/2	33 1/2	34 1/4
30 1/2	28 1/2	Novartis	1.50	2.0	15.0	30 1/2	28 1/2	29 1/4
25 1/2	23 1/2	Novartis	1.00	2.0	15.0	25 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/4
20 1/2	18 1/2	Novartis	1.50	2.0	15.0	20 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/4
15 1/2	13 1/2	Novartis	1.00	2.0	15.0	15 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/4
10 1/2	8 1/2	Novartis	1.50	2.0	15.0	10 1/2	8 1/2	9 1/4
5 1/2	3 1/2	Novartis	1.00	2.0	15.0	5 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/4

### U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

Season	Season	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	Chg.
1986	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987	1986
1986	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987	1986

### Grains

WHEAT (CBT)	2000 bu. minimum delivery per bushel	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
1986	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987

### Food

COFFEE (NYMEX)	100 lbs. per bag	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
1986	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987

### Metals

COPPER (COMEX)	30,000 lbs. per contract	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
1986	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987

### Livestock

CATTLE (CME)	40,000 lbs. per contract	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
1986	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987

### Currency Options

PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE	Call	Put	Call	Put	Call	Put	Call	Put	
1986	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987

### Stock Indexes

SP 500	Dow Jones	NASDAQ	NYSE
1986	1987	1986	1987

### Commodity Indexes

Moody's	Commodity	Price	Change
1986	1987	1986	1987

### Financial

U.S. TREASURY BONDS (CBT)	10-year	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
1986	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987

### London Metals

ALUMINUM	30,000 lbs. per metric ton	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
1986	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987

### Spot Commodities

Commodity	Price	Change	
1986	1987	1986	1987

### S&P 100 Index Options

Call	Put	Call	Put
1986	1987	1986	1987

### London Commodities

High	Low	Close	Ask	Prev. Day	
1986	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987

### Dividends

Company	Per	Ann	Pay	Rec	
1986	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987

### Asian Commodities

SINGAPORE GOLD FUTURES	1000 gms. per ounce	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
1986	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987

### Company Results

Revenue and profit or losses, in millions, are in local currency unless otherwise indicated.

Company	1986	1987	1988
1986	1987	1988	1989

### NYSE High-Lows

Company	High	Low	
1986	1987	1986	1987

### Commodity Exchange Resumes Normal Hours

NEW YORK — The New York Commodity Exchange returned to normal trading hours Thursday after three consecutive sessions shortened by more than two hours so that a backlog of transactions in gold and silver could be sorted out.

### West Germany

Company	1986	1987	1988
1986	1987	1988	1989

### Continental GmbH

Company	1986	1987	1988
1986	1987	1988	1989

### Grumman

Company	1986	1987	1988
1986	1987	1988	1989

### Siemens

Company	1986	1987	1988
1986	1987	1988	1989

### Continental

Company	1986	1987	1988
1986	1987	1988	1989

### Continental

Company	1986	1987	1988
1986	1987	1988	1989

### U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

Season	Season	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
1986	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987	1986

### Food

COFFEE (NYMEX)	100 lbs. per bag	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
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### Metals

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1986	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987

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1986	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987

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1986	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987

### Spot Commodities

Commodity	Price	Change	
1986	1987	1986	1987

### London Commodities

High	Low	Close	Ask	Prev. Day	
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### Dividends

Company	Per	Ann	Pay	Rec	
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Company	1986	1987	1988
1986	1987	1988	1989

### Grumman

Company	1986	1987	1988
1986	1987	1988	1989

### Siemens

Company	1986	1987	1988
1986	1987	1988	1989

SPANK MO

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Rolls-Royce Offer Is Oversubscribed

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches LONDON — More than 1.25 million people applied for the British government's share issue of Rolls-Royce Ltd. before the offer closed Thursday, Geoffrey Pattie, the minister for information technology, said.

The shares were priced at 170 pence each (\$2.85), valuing the aircraft engine company at £1.36 billion (\$2.3 billion). Investors can pay for their allotment in two installments, and the shares are expected to rise considerably when trading on the London Stock Exchange begins on May 19.

The government took steps to insure that Rolls-Royce, a major military contractor, remains under British control. No shares were sold abroad and foreigners were barred from buying more than 15 percent of the total. No single shareholder will be allowed to own more than 10 percent.

Hoesch Profit Declines 32%; Write-Downs, Dollar Cited

DORTMUND, West Germany — Hoesch AG's group net profit fell 32 percent last year to 270.5 million Deutsche marks (\$152 million at current rates), the company said Thursday.

last three months of 1986. He said that Hoesch Stahl had reported no profit for last year as a whole.

Provisions for planned reductions in personnel had cost the group 150 million DM in 1986 and provisions for repayment of government aid another 50 million DM. These measures affected steel results particularly, he added.

The drop in prices as well as lower volume were largely responsible for a 13.6 percent fall in steel revenue to 3.67 billion DM in 1986.

Canadian Mine Merger Is Seen as a Defense

TORONTO — The proposed merger of Dome Mines Ltd., Campbell Red Lake Mines Ltd. and Placer Development Ltd. may have been partly motivated by a desire to guard against takeover, some mining analysts say.

Dome Mines' major shareholder, debt-laden Dome Petroleum Ltd., had said previously that it wanted to sell its 21.5 percent stake. Mr. Jonnay said rumors had arisen that Noranda Inc. was interested in bidding for the stake.

John Ing, a gold analyst with Mason Placements Canada Inc., said, "Dome and Placer were both looking over their shoulders and now they can both look straight ahead."

Random to Acquire 3 U.K. Publishers

LONDON — The American publisher Random House has agreed to take over three of Britain's prestige literary imprints, Chatto & Windus, The Bodley Head, and Jonathan Cape, the British companies announced Thursday.

The takeover for an undisclosed sum is the latest in a series that has swept through the once-staid British publishing world in recent years. The acquisitions have angered such prominent authors as Graham Greene, who believes that writers are being given short shift in the process.

Placer shareholders would own about 45 percent of the new company, Dome Mines 37 percent and Campbell Red Lake the rest.

Company Notes

Bank of Montreal Capital Markets is making its debut as a lead manager in the Eurobond market with a 60 million Canadian dollar (\$45 million) bond for the City of Montreal. The noncallable bond matures on June 25, 1992, pays 10 percent and is priced at 101 3/4. It is available in denominations of 1,000 and 10,000 Canadian dollars.

Shokubai Kagaku Kogyo Co. have won a plant order worth 12 billion yen (\$86 million) from Technashimpport, a Soviet import concern. The plant, designed to produce acrylic solvent for adhesive and paints, will be finished by 1990.

Ing. C. Olivetti SpA said that its subsidiary Syntax SpA would become a holding company grouping Olivetti's software units. Syntax will change its name to Generali di Sviluppo Servizio e Sistemi Software SpA. Syntax currently has controlling interests in 7 companies and minority stakes in 12 others in the software sector.

Chemical Bank Home Loans

Special Terms for UK Mortgages \* 100% mortgages for expatriates \* highly competitive rates \* Phone Barrie Lewis-Kanwell on 01-380 5019/5214

Beatrice Cos. to Split in 2: One Public and One Private

CHICAGO — Beatrice Cos., a year after becoming privately owned in one of the largest leveraged buyouts, will go public again. Beatrice plans to split in two, offering a consumer products company to the public and keeping its food company private, according to company and industry officials.

In a transaction completed in April 1986, Donald P. Kelly, Beatrice's chairman and chief executive, and the New York investment firm of Kohlberg, Kravis, Roberts & Co. paid \$6.2 billion for Beatrice.

The government took steps to insure that Rolls-Royce, a major military contractor, remains under British control. No shares were sold abroad and foreigners were barred from buying more than 15 percent of the total.

Mr. Kelly will direct the consumer products business, which includes Samsonite luggage, Culligan water-treatment equipment and Jensen loudspeakers. A company official said that the new concern would be named Esmark International Inc.

Alfa Group Near Settlement With Foreign Bank Creditors

MEXICO CITY — Grupo Industrial Alfa SA, the Mexican steel and petrochemical group, is in the final stages of a debt restructuring in which foreign bank creditors will take a 45 percent stake in the holding company, Alfa has announced.

Shareholders met last week and approved the agreement, which covers \$843 million in foreign debt. The group's total debt is \$2.7 billion.

Volvo's Stake In Pharmacia Grows to 43%

STOCKHOLM — Volvo AB, the Swedish automaker, boosted its interest in the biotechnology industry Thursday by enlarging its stake in Pharmacia AB from 31 percent to 43 percent.

Analysts valued Volvo's purchase of 1.59 million shares in the Swedish pharmaceuticals company at about 250 million kronor (\$403 million).

BUSINESS PEOPLE

Lloyds Chief Warns on Trade, Debt

By Arthur Hugbec International Herald Tribune The victory that has been won over inflation is in danger of being undermined by world trade imbalances and international debt problems, says Sir Jeremy Morse, chairman of Lloyds Bank PLC.

To Our Readers Please send information about management changes to: Business People International Herald Tribune 181 av. Charles de Gaulle 92200 Neuilly Cedex France or Telex 612-718 Fax 4637-9370

stockbrokerage arm of Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp. Cantor Fitzgerald (UK) Ltd., a subsidiary of Cantor Fitzgerald Securities Corp. of New York, has named John J. O'Connell, 50, as manager of Eurobond trading in London. Mr. O'Connell, 50, an American, had been a corporate first vice president in New York.

Henry Ansbacher PLC, the London-based international investment banking firm, has recruited David N. Hudson for the new position of deputy chairman and chief executive officer of its London merchant banking subsidiary, Henry Ansbacher & Co. Mr. Hudson, 41, currently is head of corporate finance at James Capel & Co., the

He said that ministerial talks next week at the Paris-based Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and the economic summit meeting in Venice in June would be the last opportunity for major countries to establish that they are going to work together, and to convince financial markets of their resolve.

Mr. Mackintosh, 47, comes from Chase Manhattan Capital Markets Corp. He succeeds Philip Sherman, also a vice president, who is now working on Citicorp's capital structure side.

LONGINES Conquest VHP in titanium and gold Bijouterie Lepage 7, avenue Jean Medecin 06000 Nice

ADVERTISEMENT His Holiness Maharishi Mahesh Yogi Founder of Transcendental Meditation (1957); the Science of Creative Intelligence (1971); the Maharishi Technology of the Unified Field (1982); Maharishi International University, United States (1971); Maharishi European Research University, Switzerland (1978); and Germany (1982); Maharishi University of Natural Law, England (1982); Maharishi Veda Vignyan Vidya Peeth, India (Vedic University for Asia, 1982); Maharishi Vedic University, Europe and the United States (1985); the World Government of the Age of Enlightenment (1976) and six Continental Capitals of the Age of Enlightenment (1976); the World Federation of Ayurveda (1985); Maharishi's World Plan for Perfect Health (1986); Maharishi's Program to Create World Peace (1986); Maharishi World Centre for Ayurveda (1986).



MAHARISHI AYURVEDA

Invitation INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

Creating a Disease-Free Society and Bringing Self-Sufficiency in Health Care to Every Nation through Maharishi Ayurveda

- Dr. V. M. Dwivedi, Dr. B. D. Triguna, Dr. Balraj Maharishi. List of speakers and their credentials.

Ayurveda, the most ancient traditional system of natural medicine in the world, revived and raised to its full dignity by Maharishi, presents the most complete and scientifically developed programme for perfect health. It recommends that the herbs growing in a country be used for the prevention and cure of illness, preservation of health, and promotion of longevity for the people of that country.



INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE SPEAKERS: Dr. B.D. Triguna and leading medical doctors from India, Europe, and the U.S.A. HOTEL NOGA HILTON, GENEVA Friday 8 May 1987, at 8.00 p.m. Saturday and Sunday, 9 and 10 May 1987, at 2.00 p.m.

Thursdays MEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Table with columns: 13 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, etc. Lists various stocks and their market data.

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 7th May 1987

Large table listing various international funds with columns for fund name, share price, and other financial metrics.

Floating-Rate Notes

Text describing floating-rate notes, including details about the Burmah Oil Public Limited Company and its 7% 1972-1987 bonds.

AMEX Highs-Lows section containing multiple sub-tables for various stock exchanges and indices, including AMEX, NYSE, and others.

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Advances in N.Y., Europe

NEW YORK — The dollar advanced sharply Thursday, but gains were trimmed by the close in New York when anticipated strong Japanese bidding on the U.S. Treasury's 30-year bond auction apparently did not materialize.

Table with columns: Country, Thu., Wed. Includes entries for Deutsche mark, French franc, Swiss franc, and Japanese yen.

The dollar rose in London to 1.7782 DM marks from 1.7715 at Wednesday's close, and to 139.35 yen from 139.05. The British pound fell to \$1.6790 from \$1.6870 against the dollar.

Bank of Japan Buys Bills to Lower Rates

TOKYO — The Bank of Japan, the country's central bank, bought commercial bills Thursday worth 400 billion yen (\$2.87 billion) in an effort to guide short-term interest rates downward, financial sources said.

USX: Steelmaker Is Leaner, but Rivals and Labor Troubles Cloud Its Future

(Continued from first finance page) tradition USX can afford to keep. "There is a basic flaw in the way they relate to their employees," said John H. Kirkwood, the former vice president of labor relations at Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp.

Seoul Opens a Model Mill

SEOUL — South Korea's government-run Pohang Iron and Steel Co. opened an ultramodern integrated steel mill Thursday, boosting the country's steel-making capacity to 17.5 million metric tons (19.25 short tons), the seventh-largest among Western nations.

With all of its problems and uncertainties, USX is foolish not to make peace with its workers, said both Mr. Kirkwood, the former Jones & Laughlin executive, and F. Kenneth Iverson, the head of Nucor Corp., a steelmaker noted for cooperation between labor and management.

M-1 Increased \$1.3 Billion in Latest Period

NEW YORK — M-1, the narrowest measure of the U.S. money supply, rose \$1.3 billion to a seasonally adjusted \$758 billion in the week ended April 27, the Federal Reserve said Thursday.

30-Year Bond Gets Modest Demand

WASHINGTON — Investors showed lukewarm interest in the U.S. Treasury's auction of 30-year bonds Thursday, analysts said, as the government completed a \$29 billion quarterly refunding that has been scrutinized for clues to the direction of the dollar and U.S. interest rates.

The sale of \$9.275 billion worth of 30-year bonds produced an average 8.76 percent yield, the highest since February 1986. Some dealers said they were surprised, however, by reports that Japanese investors might have bought as much as 40 percent of the total.

Some Japanese insurance executives had predicted that an 8.75 percent yield on the 30-year bond would be the minimum needed to attract buyers, especially because many investors believed the dollar could fall to 135 yen or lower from 139 yen currently.

Thursday's OTC Prices NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. Via The Associated Press.

Table with columns: Stock, Div. Yld., High, Low, 4 P.A.L. Change. Lists various stocks like AIG, AIGP, AIGS, etc.

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'Of all American steelmakers, U.S. Steel is the closest' to matching Japanese efficiency.

George J. Gaspar, an analyst at Robert W. Baird & Co. in Milwaukee, believes that the steel unit will make a respectable \$250 million to \$360 million next year. Two-thirds of USX's business is in oil and gas, and with the oil price now stable, Mr. Gaspar looks for USX to earn at least \$650 million in 1988.

Of all American steelmakers, U.S. Steel is the closest' to matching Japanese efficiency.

line, the flat-rolled steel used to make cars and appliances, is 5 percent higher than a year ago. Still, if USX's leaders have convinced some on Wall Street that all of the indicators are promising, just as many other industry experts note that USX's hopes for the future are still just that: hopes.

Of all American steelmakers, U.S. Steel is the closest' to matching Japanese efficiency.

USX executives strongly deny that safety has been compromised. Not only do company statistics show that injuries have declined, they say, but the number of serious accidents is lower than the industry average.

Table with columns: Stock, Div. Yld., High, Low, 4 P.A.L. Change. Lists various stocks like AIG, AIGP, AIGS, etc.

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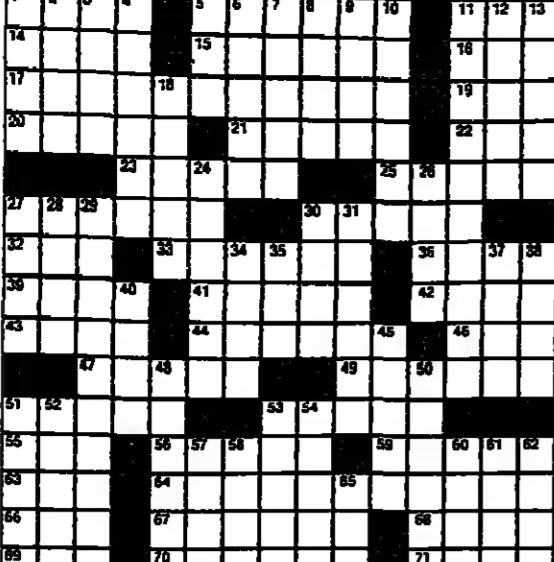
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ACROSS  
 1 Second Israeli ambassador to U.S.  
 5 Actor  
 11 Mercenary  
 14 Enamelled metalware  
 15 Panegyric  
 17 EAGLE  
 19 Mindano peak  
 20 Polish off  
 21 Farm machinery  
 22 Quick to the helm  
 23 Davey of baseball  
 25 "... remembrance  
 47 Bronchi, e.g.  
 49 Famed name in jazz  
 51 Word with hot or cold  
 53 Sage kin  
 55 Type of trumpet  
 56 Reverence  
 59 Slinging sound  
 63 Social-reform word  
 64 CROW  
 66 "... many a year"  
 67 British snack  
 68 Mines funds  
 69 Put the whammy on  
 70 Collectible  
 71 Fumigate

DOWN  
 2 Marion chaser  
 3 Padres' manager  
 4 Galactic mass  
 5 U.S. noncom  
 6 Subject to ablation  
 7 Vice President, 1925-29  
 8 Seasoned  
 9 Danube feeder  
 10 Antemerdian  
 11 LARK  
 12 Calyx part  
 13 Walrus dentine stand  
 18 Horace offering  
 24 HAWK  
 26 Cribbage terms  
 27 Electrical bridges  
 28 Auscultatory sound  
 29 MAGPIE  
 30 Painter Jacob van  
 31 Like a CORMORANT  
 34 Messenger of myth  
 38 A Van Buren  
 40 Simon or Sorvino  
 45 ... a clef  
 48 Proclaims loudly  
 50 Parish head  
 51 Psalmic expression  
 52 Baseball's Satchel  
 53 Valuable collection  
 54 Machos  
 57 Welfare, in Scho  
 58 Frankfurt river  
 60 Singular  
 61 Nancy notation  
 62 Escritoire  
 65 ... night stand

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**JUMBLE** THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME  
 by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four jumbles. One letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ALLAM  
 GRUPE  
 MINKOO  
 FLAMEE

WHAT THE BASEBALL THAT HIT THE DENTIST'S OFFICE WAS.

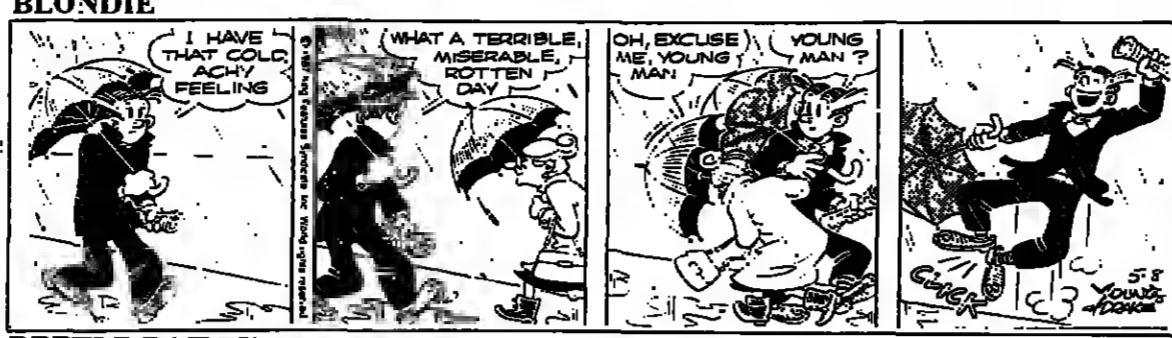
ANSWER THE "O" WORDS (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: SWOON GASSY NEGATE FARINA  
 Answer: The main course at the comedians' annual banquet—the roast.

**WEATHER**

EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	ASIA		HIGH	LOW
			F	C		
Amsterdam	15	10	30	18	14	8
Antwerp	15	10	30	18	14	8
Berlin	17	12	31	19	15	9
Brussels	15	10	30	18	14	8
Bucharest	15	10	30	18	14	8
Madrid	15	10	30	18	14	8
Moscow	15	10	30	18	14	8
Paris	15	10	30	18	14	8
Rome	15	10	30	18	14	8
Stockholm	15	10	30	18	14	8
Warsaw	15	10	30	18	14	8
Zurich	15	10	30	18	14	8
<b>AFRICA</b>						
Algiers	24	15	84	25	84	25
Cairo	24	15	84	25	84	25
Conakry	24	15	84	25	84	25
Luanda	24	15	84	25	84	25
Nairobi	24	15	84	25	84	25
Tripoli	24	15	84	25	84	25
<b>LATIN AMERICA</b>						
Buenos Aires	29	14	43	43	43	43
Caracas	29	14	43	43	43	43
La Paz	29	14	43	43	43	43
Lima	29	14	43	43	43	43
Medellin	29	14	43	43	43	43
Rio de Janeiro	29	14	43	43	43	43
Santiago	29	14	43	43	43	43
<b>NORTH AMERICA</b>						
Ashcroft	14	3	30	24	30	24
Albany	14	3	30	24	30	24
Boston	14	3	30	24	30	24
Chicago	14	3	30	24	30	24
Dallas	14	3	30	24	30	24
Denver	14	3	30	24	30	24
Detroit	14	3	30	24	30	24
Houston	14	3	30	24	30	24
Los Angeles	14	3	30	24	30	24
Memphis	14	3	30	24	30	24
Miami	14	3	30	24	30	24
Minneapolis	14	3	30	24	30	24
New York	14	3	30	24	30	24
Philadelphia	14	3	30	24	30	24
Pittsburgh	14	3	30	24	30	24
Portland	14	3	30	24	30	24
San Francisco	14	3	30	24	30	24
Seattle	14	3	30	24	30	24
St. Louis	14	3	30	24	30	24
Washington	14	3	30	24	30	24

FRIDAY'S FORECAST: CHICAGO: Partly cloudy. High: 31, Low: 21. LONDON: Partly cloudy. High: 13, Low: 8. NEW YORK: Partly cloudy. High: 54, Low: 39. SAN FRANCISCO: Partly cloudy. High: 54, Low: 39. WASHINGTON: Partly cloudy. High: 54, Low: 39.



**World Stock Markets**  
 Via Agence France Presse Closing prices in local currencies, May 7.

Market	Index	Change
Amssterdam	3115.50	+14.22
Bombay	1240.20	+4.20
Buenos Aires	2875.00	+15.00
Frankfurt	3120.00	+10.00
London	2534.50	+8.50
Madrid	4050.00	+20.00
Manila	1850.00	+10.00
Mexico City	1450.00	+10.00
Osaka	1750.00	+10.00
Paris	1220.00	+10.00
Rio de Janeiro	2500.00	+10.00
Sao Paulo	1800.00	+10.00
Stockholm	1250.00	+10.00
Taipei	1850.00	+10.00
Tel Aviv	1250.00	+10.00
Tokyo	2250.00	+10.00
Winnipeg	1250.00	+10.00
Zurich	1250.00	+10.00

**BOOKS**

**THE LAMBERTS:** George, Constant and Kit, by Andrew Motion. Farrar, Straus & Giroux, 19 Union Square West, New York, N. Y. 10003.

"Be regular and orderly in your life like a bourgeois," Flaubert declared once, "so that you may be violent and original in your work." Of course, for all the artists who have tried to make such discipline a cornerstone of their creative lives, there remain those who have sought to embrace what Rimbaud called the "systematic derangement of the senses." And the image of the self-destructive artist remains a powerful place in our cultural mythology, not only gratifying our more romantic yearnings but also assuaging the puritan in us by providing a sort of object lesson in the costs and consequences of careless living.

With the Lamberts, Andrew Motion — an accomplished poet, critic and editor in Britain — has found three generations of a family that embody that lesson while also embracing a century of cultural ferment. Though publicity for the book has dwelled on the sensationalistic aspects of the Lamberts' story, the volume on the whole is sympathetic rather than voyeuristic in tone. In fact, in telling this story of talent and loss and missed connections, this story of wayward fathers and damaged sons, Motion has succeeded in producing both an exemplary family biography and an absorbing social history.

While few Americans may be familiar with the Lamberts, their wit and charm combined with their membership in certain high-living social circles have given them considerable visibility in England, and as Motion argues in this book, their artistic contributions — while over-scaling the heights of greatness — played an influential and often underestimated role in modern British culture.

George Lambert (1873-1930), Motion points out, became "the most famous Australian painter of his day" and in his later years "the keeper of Australia's artistic conscience." His son Constant (1905-1951) became a respected composer during the 1920s, an early and outspoken exponent of jazz, and an influential force in English ballet. And Constant's son, Kit (1935-1991), while somewhat more of an entrepreneur than an artist, discovered and then managed the enormously successful rock

**Solution to Previous Puzzle**

BILL	EMMA	APART
EDIE	MOAB	DIXIE
TORN	URNS	VOICED
ELATE	DICKINSON	
IRMA	EASE	
GILLIAN	STEEDS	
ONE	CAT	SERIED
ALIP	CLUB	SAGE
DEGRADE	MOA	NAE
THELAP	INFIELD	
ALBT	STAB	
WORCESTER	RIVER	
OMAHA	ONUS	DEMI
ROVER	MILO	ERIN
DOERS	EDEN	MARK

**BRIDGE**

By Alan Truscott

When the declarer holds touching honor cards, there is usually a right or wrong card to play.

If you have the spade suit shown in the diagram and you are using it to gain entry to your hand, the king is normally right. That will leave the opponents unsure about the position of the queen.

If you are leading the suit from the closed hand, the queen is usually the best choice, for a reason illustrated by the diagrammed deal. The occasion was the recent National Women's Swiss Teams in St. Louis, and JoAnne Casen of Manhattan, sitting South, arrived in five diamonds.

She ruffed the second club lead and led the spade queen. This was better than the king, because it made it highly probable that West would signal his length. That player would have to allow for the possibility that his partner held the king and would need to know whether he could afford to hold up.

So when South continued with the king, she noted that West had played the seven following:

NORTH ♠ A954 ♣ Q754 ♦ Q7542 ♥ 765

EAST ♠ QK9643 ♣ KJ84 ♦ Q87 SOUTH ♠ A10652 ♣ 139A ♥ 4

North and South were vulnerable.

The bidding:  
 South West North East  
 1 ♠ 1 ♣ 1 ♠ 1 ♠  
 2 ♣ 2 ♣ 2 ♣ 2 ♣  
 3 ♠ 3 ♠ 3 ♠ 3 ♠  
 4 ♦ 4 ♦ 4 ♦ 4 ♦

West led the club two.

When a heart was led and West hesitated, it was clear that she had no more hearts. Casen now knew the whole position and was sure of her contract. If the club queen was discarded, dummy would ruff and the last spade would be ruffed, with the ace or the jack. West was limited to one trump trick.

Market	Index	Change
Amsterdam	3115.50	+14.22
Bombay	1240.20	+4.20
Buenos Aires	2875.00	+15.00
Frankfurt	3120.00	+10.00
London	2534.50	+8.50
Madrid	4050.00	+20.00
Manila	1850.00	+10.00
Mexico City	1450.00	+10.00
Osaka	1750.00	+10.00
Paris	1220.00	+10.00
Rio de Janeiro	2500.00	+10.00
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Taipei	1850.00	+10.00
Tel Aviv	1250.00	+10.00
Tokyo	2250.00	+10.00
Winnipeg	1250.00	+10.00
Zurich	1250.00	+10.00

**To Our Readers**

Hispanic stock market prices were not available in this edition because of problems at the source.



SPORTS

Dutch Seek Solutions as Soccer Riots Grow

By Peter Maass. International Herald Tribune. UTRICHT, Netherlands — The riot at the soccer match in March between Den Haag and Ajax...

high unemployment and that is unrelated to far-right politics. Sociological studies show that most of the 800 Dutch youths arrested at soccer matches last season came from stable, middle-class families...

An experimental pass system, to be enforced next season, will require fans to purchase a national identification card that will permit them to buy a ticket and enter a stadium...



DOUBLE TROUBLE — Top-seeded Boris Becker of West Germany leaped at a chance to overcome Juan Avendano of Spain...

Rookie, Aguilera Help Mets Beat Reds

BASEBALL ROUNDUP. Cardinals 3, Padres 0: In San Diego, rookie Joe Magrane pitched a four-hitter, all singles, for his first complete game...

Canadiens Rout Flyers

PHILADELPHIA — The Montreal Canadiens, the National Hockey League's top defensive team, played their usual tight-checking game Wednesday night on route to a 5-2 victory over the Philadelphia Flyers...



Bill Walton, the Celtics' backup center, got a ball away from the Bucks' Paul Mokeski but later limped off court.

Celtics Hold Off Bucks, 126-124, Tie Mark of 14 Straight Playoff Victories

BOSTON — Dennis Johnson and Fred Roberts each made two free throws in the game's last 29 seconds Wednesday night to give the Boston Celtics a 126-124 victory over the Milwaukee Bucks...

NBA PLAYOFFS. In the Eastern Conference, the Celtics were 0-3 this season. But they are 3-0 at home against the Bucks and Wednesday night was the Boston Celtics' 14th straight playoff victory...

STANLEY CUP PLAYOFFS

Once final is to resume Friday night with the third game in Montreal. "Our defense got us going," said center Bobby Smith, who had a goal and an assist for the defending cup champions...

SCOREBOARD

Table with columns for Baseball, Basketball, and Tennis. Includes scores for various teams and players.

Transition

Table listing various sports events, including baseball games, basketball playoffs, and tennis matches.

Pro Leaders

Table listing top performers in various sports, including baseball, basketball, and tennis.

SPORTS BRIEFS

5 Spectators Injured at Rally. AJACCIO, Corsica (AP) — One spectator was seriously injured Thursday when hit by the Renault 5 GT turbo driven by François Orsini during the opening stage of the Tour of Corsica world championship rally...

1,000 Miles Into the Past

By Steve Porter. NEW YORK — Phil Hill drove a Ferrari to the Formula One title in 1961. This month, at the age of 60, he is to be behind the wheel of a 1953 Alfa Romeo Disco Volante for a nostalgia-tinged tribute to one of the most venerated auto races in history, the Mille Miglia...



Phil Hill: racing again

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED. (Continued From Back Page). ESCORTS & GUIDES. LONDON KENSINGTON ESCORT SERVICE. LONDON KENSINGTON ESCORT SERVICE. LONDON KENSINGTON ESCORT SERVICE.

OBSERVER

Ron's Pen Pal in Tokyo

By Russell Baker
Dear Prime Minister Nakasone:
After having Nancy think it over, I think you made a lot of sense in our trade talk...

Dear Ron:
My experts examining the brochures are most impressed by the incredibly beautiful thermonuclear bomb...

Sincerely yours, etc.
Dear President Reagan:
Thank you for the beautiful brochures. There is an old Japanese saying: "Those who say America can't produce anything worth looking at have never seen its brochures..."

Yours in awe, etc.
P.S. "Yaz" was a great baseball player, not a great TV series.
Dear Yaz:
I knew "Yaz" had something to do with a series, and you're right. Nancy's sister wasn't a TV series...

Dear Yasuhiro:
Your letter and beautiful state-of-the-art TV and VCR machines arrived the same day. Nancy wanted me to send them right back with thanks...

Looking over your brochures again, I told my Committee On Keeping Competition Out Of Japan that maybe we could take a few dozen of those sleek B-1 bombers...

Yours for greater viewing, etc.
P.S. Yasuhiro is a mouthful. Do you mind if I shorten it and call you "Yaz"? There used to be a great TV series called "Yaz." By the way, to you I'm "Ron" from now on. OK?

Dear Yaz:
What's an Edsel?
Your pal, etc.
New York Times Service

Sidney Poitier: Back to Acting

By Alican Harmetz
SAN DIEGO — Sidney Poitier was, for a long time, the only black man in a rarefied, white world: He was Hollywood's one black movie star...

he did not return to acting when the book was finished. "It became more and more difficult to go back because the kind of material Hollywood was offering even to gifted American actors — Redford, Newman, Hoffman — was not becoming to his stature..."

Now Hollywood is once again wooing adult audiences, and Poitier is — he calls it serendipity — starting in three movies back to back. He follows Columbia's "Little Nikita" with Disney's "In the Hall of the Mountain King" and another Columbia picture, "Hard Knox..."

The producer of "Little Nikita," Harry Gittes, needed a star but despaired of getting one because the emotional heart of the movie is the role played by River Phoenix. Poitier's 16-year-old costar, "The kid owns the picture," Gittes said.

Poitier stopped acting 10 years ago to write his autobiography, "I thought there were times in my life in Hollywood that needed to be set down, because of its uniqueness," he said. It took him two years to write "This Life." There was no single reason why

he lied his way into the U.S. Army; who pretended to be crazy to get himself discharged nine months later; who pretended to be an actor and was humiliated when a director at the American Negro Theater threw him out because of his thick Bahamian accent and his inability to read.



Poitier (inset) in 1965 and with River Phoenix, right, on set of "Little Nikita."

PEOPLE

White House Swamped With Doonesbury Calls

The White House switchboard was swamped Thursday when the Doonesbury cartoon strip showed a caricature of President Ronald Reagan recommending that it be called for "rock-solid information on safe sex..."

Chris Bonington said Wednesday his climbing team recently discovered a creature's footprints in snow on an unscalable Himalayan peak, again raising questions about the existence of a "Yeti," or Abominable Snowman. Bonington, 52, said his five-man British-Norwegian team photographed the footprints at about 16,000 feet (5,000 meters) up the 23,777-foot Mt. Menglungtse.

Vladimir Nabokov was given to wash comments on his fellow Russian writers, by him revealed. Although admiring the poetry of Boris Pasternak, Nabokov described Pasternak's novel "Dr. Zhivago" as "morbid, glibless, phony and entirely Alexander Solzhenitsyn, author of 'The Gulag Archipelago,' was "even wagner" than that of Pasternak. Nabokov made the comments in letters to the critic Gleb Struve, who had been a friend since their student days in England. Nabokov died in 1977. The letters will be auctioned by Sotheby's in London May 21.

Minnesota Fats, the 74-year-old billiards player whose real name is Rudolf W. Wanderone, has agreed to pay \$48,402 in taxes and civil penalties for underreporting his income and claiming improper business expenses in 1979 and 1980, an IRS spokesman said.

INT'L REAL ESTATE MARKETPLACE
As of Today and every coming Friday All Real Estate Ads will be grouped under this new section (see Page 6)

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED
COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES
EMPLOYMENT
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DOMESTIC POSITIONS WANTED
AUTO CONVERSION
EPA/DOT CONVERSIONS
LEGAL SERVICES
AUTOS TAX FREE
TRANSKO
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PERSONALS
COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES
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EMPLOYMENT
GENERAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE
DOMESTIC POSITIONS WANTED
EUROPEAN FINE CAR
BUSINESS SERVICES
IRS/TAX PROBLEMS
DIAMONDS
OFFICE SERVICES

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